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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Longer summer time urged
 — Page 4

SECOND EDITION

Herzog still plans Germany visit

By JURY SIEGEL

Beit Hamassi sources would not say yesterday whether the public pressure would cause President Chaim Herzog to postpone indefinitely his planned trip to West Germany. "In principle, he will go," said a spokesman commenting on controversy over the visit which erupted yesterday.

Beit Hamassi seemed rather surprised at the outcry, since a number of Israeli premiers and other high officials have visited Germany in the past. "Negotiations with West Germany over this trip are under way. No details of his itinerary, or even the date for the visit, have been finalized," said the sources.

Over a year ago, West German President Richard von Weizsaecker visited Israel and invited Herzog to make a reciprocal visit. Herzog accepted in principle, and the state visit was approved a few days ago by the cabinet as required.

When details of the trip — which, according to German sources, is to take place in five months' time, close to Holocaust memorial day — leaked out in Germany and later in the Israeli press, a number of MKs who are Holocaust survivors began to clamour for a cancellation.

Herut MK Eliahu Ben-Ezri called on Herzog to cancel, saying he "couldn't believe" that Herzog would become the first Israeli president to make a state visit to Germany. Another survivor and party colleague, MK Dov Shilansky, seconded this, saying he "pleaded" with Herzog to reconsider.

Labour MK Shevah Weiss, a third survivor, said that if the president had to go to fulfill a diplomatic obligation, he should go to one place only — the site of the Dachau concentration camp — and return home immediately.

In the Knesset, the Alignment's Dov Ben-Meir told the plenum that he hoped Herzog would abide by the cabinet's decision. That hope, he said, was shared by many other members of the Knesset. Condemning an entire country for some manifestations of anti-Semitism was wrong. Should one not rather try to

(Continued on page 9)

Patriarch comments on cleric's arrest

'Justice must take its course'

By HAIM SHAPIRO

The Armenian patriarch yesterday said justice should take its course in the case of Archbishop Shabag Aghajanian, who is being held in connection with charges of fraud and bribery against Rafi Levy, the Interior Ministry's Jerusalem District Representative.

Following the publication of Aghajanian's name yesterday, Patriarch Yeghighe Doderian, in an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, said it was "sad for us and sad for the world that an archbishop, a clergyman, did such things."

In the Tel Aviv District Court on Monday, the police said that Aghajanian had been found with eight illegally-held weapons in his possession, including a Scorpion sub-machine gun. It was also alleged that the archbishop had stolen church property and had bribed Rafi Levy. He was remanded yesterday for an additional four days and will be released on bail at the end of the week. The ban on publishing his name was lifted yesterday by the court.

The patriarch would not say that the arrest had in fact vindicated him in his clash (dating back to 1982) with the churchman who was once his right-hand man, but he did express his satisfaction that perhaps now the public would feel the patriarch had acted justly in the matter. (See story, page 4)

"The government has simply discovered that this man is not kosher," he added.

The patriarch was also hopeful that a Chevrolet with special white licence plates, which Doderian said had been donated to the patriarchate and which Aghajanian still holds, would now be returned to the church. The patriarch said that the patriarchate had been asking the authorities to do something about the car for four years, to no avail. The last petition in the matter was made seven months ago.

Doderian said that there had been no contacts from other churches or institutions concerning the arrest, but added that this was natural since "we expressed our opinions and sentiments about him when the Knesset and General Assembly [of the]

(Continued on Back Page)



Arab families who left their Old City homes after the recent violence return yesterday after a promise by the Shuva Banim yeshiva that there will be no more attacks against them. See Page 4. (Isaac Harari)

Knesset debates Capital violence

Police break up demonstration by Kahane supporters

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter and Jerusalem Post Staff

Jerusalem cannot be allowed to become a besieged city, Deputy Minister Ronni Milo told the Knesset yesterday when he replied to motions of no-confidence in the government moved by four left-wing opposition parties. The motions were in response to the Jewish violence in the capital's streets that followed the murder of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi in the Old City 11 days ago.

The government table was all but empty throughout the long debate, and Milo filled in for Premier Yitzhak Shamir who was the target of much fierce criticism by MKs of several factions.

Indeed the plenum, too, was very sparsely attended, although members shuffled in for the vote and assured the government of its majority.

The Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, and the Progressive List for Peace — the sponsors of the motions — were roundly defeated on a show of hands.

Agudat Yisrael and Morasha were absent when the vote was taken, and Tebiya abstained. (See story page 2)

Last night, Jerusalem police used mounted patrolmen in riot gear to break up a demonstration by supporters of Rabbi Meir Kahane in the city's Shmuel Hanavi neighbourhood.

Two men — a member of Kahane's Kach movement and a resident of the neighbourhood — were arrested for disturbing the peace and inciting

to violence.

Kahane arrived in the neighbourhood to pay a condolence visit to the family of the murdered yeshiva student. A crowd of about 150 followed him as he left, chanting his name and slogans against Arabs and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Members of the Shmuel Hanavi neighbourhood committee, led by chairman Avi Alzam, also moved through the crowd, calling on people to go home. "It's people coming from outside who are the cause of the trouble now," Alzam told *The Post*.

When police and Border Police failed to break up the crowd, half-a-dozen mounted policemen were called in to canter through it.

The organizer of a Jewish protest gathering in the Old City on Sunday, which turned into a violent anti-Arab demonstration, said the event became "hot and wild" only because Kach members took control.

Meir Indor, who described himself as a "nationalist activist" and a former spokesman for Gush Emunim, said only relatives of Israelis killed in individual terrorist attacks were to have made speeches after Shmuel Hanavi to Khalidieh Street, where Amedi was murdered. "It was to have been a respectable gathering to protest against this killing of Jews," he told *The Post*.

Indor also said that "troublemakers and criminal elements" were responsible for the vandalism as the marchers walked through the Old City to Khalidieh Street.

Four members of the Knesset In-

(Continued on Back Page)

Jerusalem rejects charge by Meese

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel last night vigorously denied any connection to the allegations over transfer of funds from Iranian arms sales to the Contras in Nicaragua. This denial came at the end of a midnight meeting between Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin.

The meeting had been triggered off by the claim from U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese in Washington that funds from the sale of arms to Iran by Israel had been funnelled to the Contras.

Israel for the first time admitted in the statement that it had participated in the sale of arms to Teheran, albeit at Washington's request.

Jerusalem hoped last night that the statement would serve to blunt the criticism of Israel which had a few hours earlier threatened — in the wake of the Meese allegation — to undermine Israel's standing in the Congress and with the White House.

1 A.M. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

The Israel government issued the following statement at one a.m. this morning:

"Israel helped in the transfer of defensive arms and spare parts from the U.S. to Iran in response to American request. The payment for this equipment was transferred directly by an Iranian representative to a Swiss bank in line with the instructions of the U.S. representative without these funds passing through Israel."

"The government of Israel was surprised by the announcement to the effect that part of these funds were transferred to the Contras. This matter has no connection to Israel and the government of Israel has no knowledge of it."

"It is clear, of course, that Israel did not serve and is not ready to serve as a conduit for such a transfer."

The statement, however, did not address itself at all to the other allegations made by the attorney-general in Washington that Israel had exported arms to Iran in excess of U.S. authorization.

The issue is expected to dominate a top policy making forum's consideration of the affair today.

In his first public statement on the sales to date, Shamir, speaking last night on Israel TV, said there were people "who sought to besmirch Israel with various charges" and that there were "exaggerations."

"One must realize that countries that produce arms must also export arms in order to maintain their arms industries. It is accepted (among the nations) that they do not report publicly about their arms sales. Israel must participate in this (arms sales race) and we do not speak about it much."

Shamir denied that there is a "secret Israeli-

(Continued on Back Page)

'Arms sales funds diverted to Contras'; two Reagan men quit

Shock U.S. allegations on Israel's role in deals

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan yesterday announced the resignation of two top National Security Council officials amid disclosure that Israel was involved in secretly diverting as much as \$30 million from the authorized U.S. arms sales to Iran — to Contra rebels fighting in Nicaragua.

National Security Adviser John Poindexter and a top deputy, Lt. Col. Oliver North, were both being relieved of their White House appointments, Reagan said. Poindexter, an admiral, was returning to the U.S. Navy for a new assignment. North was retiring from the Marine Corps.

At the same time, U.S. Attorney-General Ed Meese told a White House press briefing that Israel last year initiated the idea that the Reagan administration shift its policy towards Iran. "The policy was proposed initially as a result of conversations with Israel," he said.

There was no immediate announcement of Poindexter's successor. Al Keel, Poindexter's deputy,

became acting national security adviser.

Reagan, who also announced a full-scale Justice Department investigation into possible criminal actions stemming from the Contra funding, said he had not been "fully informed" of the complicated arrangement, which occurred over the past year while the administration was barred by law from providing funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"This raises serious questions of propriety," Reagan said. "I'm deeply troubled by the implementation of a policy aimed at resolving a truly tragic situation in the Middle East has resulted in such controversy." Reagan continued: "As I have stated previously, I believe our policy goals towards Iran were well founded. However, the information brought to my attention yesterday convinced me that in one aspect, implementation of that policy was seriously flawed."

Meese later said that only Poindexter, North and former national security adviser Robert McFarlane were aware of the transfer of the funds to the Contras. The Justice Department has opened an investigation "into the legal aspects



John Poindexter (Reuters)

of it [to see] whether there's any criminality involved," Meese said.

He asserted that the weapons authorized for sale by Israel to Iran were worth some \$13 million, but that Israeli "representatives" would up charging between \$10m. and \$30m. more for them.

The original \$13m. were returned to the U.S. government via the Central Intelligence Agency, Meese

said. But the profits were then deposited in a numbered Swiss bank account belonging to the Contras, he added.

"They [Israel] transferred to the CIA the exact amount of the money that was owed to the United States government for the weapons that were involved, plus any costs of transportation that might be involved," Meese said. "This money was then repaid by the CIA to the [U.S.] Department of Defence under the normal procedures, and all government funds and all government property was accounted for..."

"The difference between the money owed to the U.S. government and the money received from representatives of Iran was then deposited in bank accounts which were under the control of representatives of the forces in Central America."

Meese insisted that Reagan "knew nothing about it until I reported it to him" on Monday. Meese discovered the arrangement over the weekend as the administration was preparing to brief Congress on the arms shipments to Iran.

"The only person in the U.S. government who knew precisely ab-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Yamani told not to leave

LONDON (AP). — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who was dismissed last month as Saudi Arabia's oil minister, has been ordered by King Fahd not to leave the country, *The Financial Times* reported yesterday.

The financial daily, which gave no source for the story, said Yamani's passport has been taken away and all frontier posts have been notified of the king's decision.

In its front-page story, the paper said: "The restrictions are being accompanied by a campaign in Saudi-owned media to discredit Sheikh Yamani."

The paper said Yamani, who was Saudi Arabia's oil minister for 26 years and a key figure in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was dismissed after expressing strong reservations about the king's call to restore the price of oil to \$18 a barrel immediately, without any production cuts.

Palestinian and Shi'ite forces still locked in fierce see-saw battle

MAGHDOSHEH, Lebanon (Reuters). — Shi'ite Moslem Amal militiamen regained control of most of a strategic stronghold in South Lebanon yesterday after hand-to-hand battles with Palestinian fighters, witnesses said.

They said about 100 Amal fighters thrust into the village of Maghdousheh under a barrage of mortar bombs and artillery and rocket fire.

A further 700 heavily-armed militiamen were deployed on the hilly roads leading to the village southeast of Sidon, they said.

Maghdousheh, overlooking the

Ein Al-Hilweh refugee camp and the road linking Sidon to the port of Tyre, was overrun yesterday by more than 1000 Palestinians who advanced out of the camp.

A Reuters correspondent who visited the village saw the rival fighters battling across the main street.

The Palestinians were firing from a church on the outskirts of the village while Amal gunmen wearing white headbands were entrenched behind the walls of another church about 300 metres away.

The correspondent did not see any Palestinian fighters inside the village

itself but two Palestinian corpses were lying in the street.

The Palestinians still controlled hills which overlook Ein Al-Hilweh and protect the camp from machinegun fire, he said.

Late last night the Palestinians claimed to have recaptured the strategic stronghold. Palestinian sources claimed their fighters battled with mortar bombs, artillery and rockets against the Amal militiamen and succeeded in retaking the hilltop village, southeast of this southern Lebanese port.

Thirteen employees arrested in Kfar Sava

Assaults at retarded home alleged

By YORAM GAZIT

Thirteen employees of the Ruhamma home for the retarded in Kfar Sava were arrested yesterday on suspicion of physically and sexually abusing the inmates. More arrests are expected in the case.

A complaint submitted about three months ago to Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Moshe Katzav by Gertrude who had worked as a volunteer at the institution got the investigation started. Katzav ordered a ministerial probe and then

decided to call in the police.

Early last month police planted an undercover policewoman among the 100 employees at the institution, which has 230 patients aged between eight and 60. The undercover agent, Rav-Samir Dina Rikus, recorded 22 cases of assault and abuse of inmates.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs yesterday said that Ministry director-general Yehoshua Davidovitz had decided to fire the head of the Ruhamma

home.

The spokesman added that Davidovitz had ordered an investigation of other institutions for the mentally retarded, which had not produced evidence of maltreatment.

Davidovitz yesterday told reporters that Katzav wants to change the law concerning the assault and abuse of the mentally retarded by those who are charged with their care. He wants stiffer punishments than the maximum two years in prison now prescribed by law.

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BURKINSA	10	18	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	18	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	18	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	18	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	18	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	18	Cloudy
LONDON	10	18	Cloudy
MADRID	10	18	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	18	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	18	Cloudy
PARIS	10	18	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	10	18	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	18	Cloudy
TORONTO	10	18	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	18	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	18	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Sentencing due on Tuesday

Sea captain forced stowaway on raft

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Merchant navy Captain Avner Gilad was found guilty yesterday of forcibly lowering a black stowaway into the sea on a raft off Mozambique four years ago. District Court Judge Amnon Carmi found Third Officer Ron Gurinkel guilty on one of two charges of helping the captain.

The rest of the crew refused to help, however, and came close to mutiny while trying to save the stowaway.

Judge Carmi will hear pleas before sentencing next Tuesday. The offences carry maximum sentences of six years in jail, or three years' imprisonment and a fine of NIS 37,500.

Carmi praised the 24 members of the crew for their "healthy, correct and reasonable" attitude in refusing to take part in the forcible removal of the stowaway.

Gilad, 59, of Kibbutz Nahsholim, was at the time master of the Tarshish company's freighter Moran, owned by the kibbutz movement. He was found guilty of causing injury in aggravated circumstances and transporting a man in a dangerous vessel, the improvised raft on which

the stowaway was set adrift. He was acquitted of maliciously endangering human life on a shipping route.

Gurinkel, 30, was found guilty of the charge connected to the raft and cleared of causing injury in aggravated circumstances.

In his 70-page judgement, Carmi instructed the seamen that a ship's master is not, as they hold, "second only to God," but "second to the law, which allows, no requires" them to refuse to follow patently illegal orders. He called on the authorities to issue regulations on how to handle stowaways, which are still lacking in the shipping world.

The Moran was sailing from Israel to South Africa in March, 1982. After leaving the Kenyan port of Mombasa, the crew discovered a black stowaway on board. He was put ashore at the next port of call, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Crew members saw him being beaten by police as he stepped ashore.

The next day, March 8, the stowaway, who claimed to be a seaman, was discovered when the ship was already at sea.

The crew gave him food and water and the captain, fearing complications with the Tanza-

nian authorities, suggested three alternatives: take him back to Tanzania; take him along to South Africa, where the authorities are very strict about black stowaways; or put him to sea on a raft near the Mozambique shore. The man opted for the third suggestion and worked on board until the ship reached a suitable spot.

When Gilad began preparing to put him over the side, the crew took pity on him and refused to build a raft. They later tried to stop his forcible expulsion, though the captain warned them that they were close to mutiny.

When the stowaway refused to budge, the captain began to beat him with his bare hands and a rope, smashed his head against an iron pole, and dragged him by the ears and finally by a rope, which he twisted around his neck. Gurinkel pushed him from behind. Before they made him go down the ship's rope ladder, they tied a life jacket around him and gave him sandwiches; but a water container they gave him smashed as it hit the sea.

Evidence was presented to show that Gilad was a highly professional seaman with a clean record; he served in the pre-state Pal-Yam and on clandestine immigrant ships.

No-confidence motions in Knesset:

MKs decry handling of Jewish violence

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Mapam's Chaika Grossman and Citizens Rights Movement MK Ran Cohen both recalled their experiences of pogroms against the Jews in Bialystok and Baghdad when they spoke yesterday in the Knesset on motions of no-confidence in the government (submitted by their parties) for its handling of last week's Jewish mob violence in Jerusalem.

It was because Jews knew what pogroms were that we must all condemn the events of last week following the murder of yeshiva student Elhanan Amedi by three Jewish Arabs, they said.

Where had Premier Yitzhak Shamir been, Grossman wanted to know. Why had Shamir not used his easy access to the media to condemn the mob, asked Cohen.

Matti Peled (Progressive List for Peace) and Meir Wilner (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality), who also submitted non-confidence motions, both called for police action against the mob's leaders. And relating to Baruch Marzel of Kach, "always at the head of the pogromists," Shulamit Aloni (CRM) termed him a "police provocateur," at least until the opposite is proved.

The right, too, scored the police's failures. Tehiya's Rafael Eitan pointed out that the ratio of police to demonstrators on Sunday's march through the Old City had been one to two. But that had evidently not been enough. "If you can't control things, why licence the demonstration? If you thought you could control it, what went wrong?" he asked.

Eitan urged the government to weigh the implementation of the death penalty for terrorists.

What right, he asked, did we have to expect restraint of the (Jewish) public when acts of (Arab) murder went unanswered, and were met with idiotic behaviour by our leaders?

Replying for the government, Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo heaped praise on the conduct of the police who had last week arrested two more Arabs, a 15-year-old and a 20-year-old, in possession of a knife with which they had intended to murder Jews.

Jerusalem could not become a besieged city. But the emotions of those close to Amedi must be understood, he urged.

What must be demonstrated is the unity of Jerusalem, not its divisions.

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
High/Low	High/Low	High/Low
Jerusalem 46/31	45/31	46/31
Golan 31/18	30/18	31/18
Nahariya 40/25	39/25	40/25
Safed 40/25	39/25	40/25
Haifa Port 42/24	41/24	42/24
Tiberias 45/23	44/23	45/23
Nazareth 39/23	38/23	39/23
Afula 40/23	39/23	40/23
Sharon 40/23	39/23	40/23
Tel Aviv 44/22	43/22	44/22
B-G Airport 38/22	37/22	38/22
Jericho 33/22	32/22	33/22
Gaza 65/22	64/22	65/22
Beer Sheva 45/22	44/22	45/22
Eilat 26/26	25/26	26/26

Navon hospitalized

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon was hospitalized late Monday night at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem, after complaining of pains that doctors suspect are caused by gallstones.

Navon's doctors will decide within several days if surgery is required to deal with the problem. Meanwhile, Navon is conducting his ministry business by telephone from his bedside. (Itim)

High Greek official arrives in Israel

Panagiotis Roumeliotis, the Greek deputy minister of economics and tourism, arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport last night and declared his visit here to be "a landmark" in relations between Greece and Israel. Roumeliotis is the highest ranking Greek official to visit this country.

Upbeat Shahal returns home

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal returned home last night from Egypt with messages for Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres from President Hosni Mubarak. The messages "are very constructive and will bring a new momentum to the peace process," Shahal said.

The Israeli minister met Mubarak, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, and Oil Minister Abdel-Hadi Kandil.

Israeli beats Korchnoi

Israel's former chess champion Yehuda Gruenfeld last night scored a sensational victory over former world champion Victor Korchnoi at the Jerusalem International Chess Tournament.

In a game adjourned from Monday, Korchnoi started running out of time and made a mistake in the 42nd move, enabling the young Israeli to take his queen.

In other games at the tournament, being held at Jerusalem's Ram Hotel, Grand Master Dmitry Gurevich of the U.S. beat GM Ya'acov Murey of Israel; Murey later drew with Joel Benjamin of the U.S. in an adjourned game.

Tomato panic nearly over

By ANDY COURT

The Agriculture Ministry has rejected a Finance Ministry proposal to import tomatoes, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

About 10 days ago, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim suggested the idea as a way of reducing the vegetable's cost to consumers. But Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin rejected the plan since he believes the crisis will be over within about two weeks.

"The wholesale price of tomatoes has already gone down from five to three shekels a kilo and we are absolutely certain that by the beginning of next week the wholesale price will be about two shekels," the spokesman said.



One man was killed and two were seriously injured yesterday when their rented Fiat ran into an Egged bus on the Hebron Road in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon.

The driver of the Fiat tried to overtake a car in front of him and was hit by the bus coming from the city centre. The bus tried to swerve to



avoid the Fiat and ran into a parked car (shown above right), pushing it off the curb. The driver of the Fiat, Uzi Hutan, 23, and his friend Dani Horvi, 23, both from Tel Aviv, were seriously injured. The name of the deceased was not released pending notification of the family. (Rahamin Israeli)

Foreign Ministry told:

'Israeli tennis players did not break rules'

By JACK LEON and BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Israel Tennis Association head David Harnik informed the Foreign Ministry that Israeli tennis players did not violate International Tennis Federation rules when they participated in last week's South African tournament.

The rules forbid only team competition between ITF members and South Africa, but say nothing about individuals, Harnik said.

He was responding to "instructions" received on Monday from the Ministry renewing an order to boycott sports events in South Africa.

Ministry political director-general Yossi Beilin phoned the sports association heads and reiterated the Israel government's opposition to

"all participation" by Israelis in sporting events in South Africa.

This followed Amos Mansdorf's widely publicized victory in the South African Open. Shahar Perkis and Shlomo Glickstein also competed in the tournament.

The Israeli participation, said ministry sources, represented a "deviation" from government policy. Since being installed as political director, Beilin has tried to institute a policy of keeping Israeli-South African contacts to a minimum, in line with the West's general anti-apartheid stand.

Observers noted, however, that the government has no legal authority to "order" sports associations to boycott events or countries.

The original "instructions" to boycott South Africa had been circu-

lated by the ministry to all the sports associations several months ago.

Harnik said that he would pass on the ministry's instructions as ordered, to all players including Shlomo Glickstein and Shahar Perkis. However, no further action was planned by the association.

The ITA has been aware of the ministry's concern over Israeli participation in South African sports tournaments but banned players from participating on only one occasion.

In 1979, Shlomo Glickstein was refused permission to play in South Africa following a request from the Israel Olympics Committee that he not jeopardize Israel's planned participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Glickstein was permitted to play there the following year and every year since then.

Charge sheet on Vanunu possible today

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The charge sheet against Mordechai Vanunu is expected to be submitted to the Jerusalem District Court today or tomorrow.

Vanunu will be charged with two principal offences: "assistance to an enemy in war" under section 99 of the Penal Law, and "aggravated espionage" under section 113.

The state will ask for an extension of Vanunu's remand until the end of legal proceedings against him. Vanunu's current remand is due to expire on December 2.

It is not yet clear where the hearing on Vanunu's charge sheet and remand will take place. Justice Ministry officials are apprehensive that a hearing at the Jerusalem District Court will be "discovered" by journalists, and are said to be considering holding the hearing in the prison where Vanunu is being held.

Vanunu's family has apparently not visited him yet in prison.

David Horowitz adds from London:

Britain yesterday urged Israel to provide a "fuller explanation" of Vanunu's movements here, and particularly of the manner of his departure from Britain.

A Foreign Office spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that Britain would not be making another formal approach to the Israeli authorities, and that it accepted Israel's assurances that British law had not been broken in the course of Vanunu's stay in Britain and departure from the country.

The spokesman added, however, that there was still a great deal of embarrassing speculation regarding Vanunu's departure, and that it would therefore be "helpful" to Britain if Israel provided further information.

Whitehall sources told *The Post* that Israel's credibility was suffering badly over the affair.

Iraq, Iran trade Gulf air strikes

MANAMA, Bahrain. — Iraqi aircraft yesterday attacked three tankers at Iran's oil transit terminal at Larak Island at the mouth of the Gulf, in the longest range bombing raid Iraq has ever made, said shipping sources.

The attack on the makeshift oil terminal at Larak followed a bombing raid earlier yesterday in which jets believed to be Iranian killed five people in an attack on Abu Dhabi's offshore Abu Al Bukhoosh oil platform in the Gulf.

Oil industry and shipping executives quoted witnesses as saying the attacking planes were U.S.-made phantom jets, implying they were Iranian since Iraq has none. Shipping sources in Bahrain said radio reports from the nearby Liberian tanker World Trader also indicated the planes were Iranian.

SHOCK

whether they were specifically authorized by the government or not is one of the things that I would assume we will find out," he said.

Later, in response to another question, he said: "My understanding is that all of that took place in negotiations between people we might call loosely representing Israel and people representing Iran. I don't know whether Israeli officials, as opposed to representatives, depending on who the people were, knew. That's one of the things, again, that we will be looking for."

Press reports here have suggested that an Israeli arms dealer, Ya'acov Nimrodi, was used by Israel and the U.S. to funnel the weapons to Iran. Nimrodi formally served in the Israel representation in Teheran in the 1970s as a military attaché.

Meese, in noting that Israel had first proposed the shift in U.S. strategy toward Iran, said that the National Security Council had considered the proposal very carefully. Reagan convened a full-scale meeting. "There was a split of opinion," Meese said.

"But after hearing all of the arguments pro and con, the president decided that the potential for achieving the goals of effecting peace in the Middle East, helping secure that area, stopping a war, and obtaining our hostages, was worth the risks that were involved," he said.

No other resignations in the administration were announced yesterday although more are expected.

POLICE BREAK UP

agreed to cancel their "reconciliation march" planned for Thursday. Kolek had asked the group to postpone the march, out of concern that it would raise tensions in the Old City.

The Jerusalem Magistrates' Court yesterday extended the remand of Avital Levi, a student at the Shuvu Banim yeshiva, who is suspected of setting fire to Arab homes and cars. Two other suspects were released.

Joel Greenberg adds:

The chairman of the Supreme Moslem Council in Jerusalem yesterday appealed for international action to protect Arabs in the city

No shame to study castration of rapists

Lynn: Israel fails to protect children against molestation

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Likud MK Uriel Lynn believes that if Denmark can have a law enabling the castration of recidivist rapists of minors, Israel need not be ashamed of studying the idea.

Lynn told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Our laws, and our law enforcement authorities, have failed to protect minors against rape, molestation and sodomy. Our welfare authorities have failed in the rehabilitation of child victims of such attacks."

He said he was not yet ready to table a private bill calling for castration, but was meanwhile "challenging" the Justice Ministry to state how it intended to combat the mounting wave of recidivist molestation of minors. He complained to *The Post* that an interministerial committee, formed at his behest 18 months ago, had still not completed its work.

"A thousand cases of child molestation are reported yearly," Lynn said.

"Ten thousand probably go unreported. In many cases the trauma of the child victim is indelible."

The counter-argument, that castration was an irreversible punishment, ignored the fact that in psychological terms rape too was usually irreversible, he added.

"The more enlightened we are, the more we protect the criminal and endanger the victim," he said.

Lynn aired the castration proposal in the Law Committee on Monday, in a discussion on hormonal treatment of sexual deviates.

One committee member, Prof. David Liba'i (Alignment), promptly rejected the castration proposal on the grounds that it constituted irreversible punishment. His colleague Mordechai Virshupski (Shinui), who was outside the room at the time told *The Post* later that he too objected.

But two other MKs, Geula Cohen (Tehiya) and Michael Eitan (Likud) said the proposal should not be rejected out of hand.

The Impresario

Our beloved

ZEEV (Werner) ROBERT

is no more.

The funeral took place yesterday, Tuesday, November 25, 1986.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

The Mourners:

Wife: Friedel

Son and daughter-in-law: Mickey and Margalit Robert

Daughter and son-in-law: Irit and Yitzhak Rosenblum

Sister and brother-in-law: Anneto and Martin Kirschhelmer

Grandsons: Roi and Nir

and all the family in Israel and abroad

TOMBSTONE UNVEILING

On the thirtieth day after the passing of the head of our family, the noblest of individuals, a man of manifold good deeds, a person of wisdom.

He led the reconstruction of our community in Antwerp after the Holocaust, and served as official representative of the Jewish community in Belgium.

Rabbi

SHLOMO RINGER

We will meet at the graveside at the Mt. of Olives cemetery, for a tombstone unveiling and memorial service at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 25 Marheshvan, 5747 (27.11.86).

Families: Ringer, Antwerp

Strenger, Basle

Wolfson, Sayoon

HAGA (Civil Defence) EXERCISE

in Acre, Nahariya and Rosh Hanikra

Today, Wednesday, November 26, there will be a Haga exercise between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. tomorrow morning, Thursday, in Acre, Nahariya and Rosh Hanikra.

During the exercise, the sound of firing and sirens will be heard, and barriers will be placed on traffic routes.

In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

The right, too, scored the police...
What right, he asked, did we have...
Replying for the government...
asked of the Jerusalem post...
of rapists...
to protect...
no...
ROBERT...
Tuesday, November 5...
to end visits...
Margalit Robert...
family in Israel and...
VEILING...
the head of our...
Cathy in Antwerp...
Representative of the...
INGER...
at 2 p.m. of...
Ringer, Antwerp...
Wolstein, S...
Singer, Antwerp...
Wolstein, S...

FOREIGN AND REGIONAL NEWS

Philippine rebels, gov't in cease-fire agreement

MANILA. — Philippine communist rebels last night reached agreement with the government for a ceasefire in the country's 17-year guerrilla war, government negotiator Ramon Mitra told reporters.

President Corazon Aquino had put a November 30 deadline on a ceasefire agreement and yesterday's talks were earlier described by Mitra as "make or break."

Mitra said during a three-minute meeting with reporters late last night that a ceasefire would be signed, probably tomorrow, the birthday of Aquino's assassinated husband, Benigno.

The agreement followed months of sparring negotiations and even threats by Aquino that she was willing to unleash the army and intensify the war against the rebels.

Mitra added that one more meeting would be needed. "Our next meeting will be mechanical and a matter of phrasing certain provisions," he said.

Several thousand communist rebels are waging a war in 64 of the Philippines' 75 provinces in an attempt to place the leadership of Asia's only Roman Catholic country in communist hands. More than 8,000 people have died in that war in the past two years.

Government sources said the ceasefire would last a minimum of 50 days. Originally the Aquino government had insisted on a 30-day ceasefire and the rebels on 100 days.

If an agreement had not been reached last night, the Philippine army was prepared to launch a major attack on selective targets across the country at dawn today, government sources said after the talks ended.

The rebels went into the hills 17 years ago to begin a long and bloody struggle against the government of strongman Ferdinand Marcos.

Meanwhile, Moslems seeking a separate state in the southern Philippines have agreed to begin negotiations with the government to end 14 years of conflict, government envoy Agapito Aquino said yesterday.

Aquino and Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari signed an agreement that negotiations will begin "not later than the first week of January 1987. Accordingly, the two sides will send a joint panel to the headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to fix the details of the negotiations."

Top-level military officials said in Manila yesterday the coup plot used as a lever to force Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from office, never happened. They are convinced that if there was any plot it was hatched by President Corazon Aquino.

But cabinet sources said Saturday night's alleged attempt to seize power was indeed on the cards and was just the latest in a series of seven tries by military officers loyal to Enrile to grab control.

The military sources, close to senior officials allied with Aquino, said the President could have engineered the threat of a putsch by officers linked to Enrile to force out a meddlesome minister who was undermining her government's stability.

The alleged coup by military reformists, who emerged late in the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos with demands for a clean-up of a corrupt armed forces, was spelled out yesterday by presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno. He said they conspired with pro-Marcos loyalists at a meeting on Saturday to reconvene the disbanded National Assembly the next day and either vote Aquino out of office or get rid of her later.

Either way, if the plot had been successful, Aquino's nine-month rule would have been over.

Military and other sources, none close to the former defence minister, said the counter-coup operation must have been mounted by armed forces chief Fidel Ramos on Aquino's direct orders, probably given in a 90-minute meeting at the presidential palace on Friday.

The cabinet sources said General Ramos knew in advance of all seven planned coups and had developed plans for countering each of them but never found it necessary to act until last weekend. (Reuter, AP)



Edward Perkins (right), the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, is greeted yesterday by Foreign Minister P.W. Botha in Pretoria. Perkins is due to present his credentials to President P.W. Botha tomorrow. (Reuter)

S.A. liberals quit council over anti-apartheid stalling

CAPETOWN. — Pretoria's white liberal opponents walked out of a top advisory body there yesterday, protesting that the government's apartheid reforms had come to an end.

The Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) three representatives on the all-party council which advises President P.W. Botha said they left because the government was stalling on the body's plans to open up racially-zoned living areas, which would have far-reaching political implications for the whole apartheid system.

"The president doesn't have the guts to deal with the issue," PFP representative Pieter Schoeman told a press conference. "Reform has come to an end."

The PFP walked out of the President's Council after Pretoria vetoed its demand for a public debate on the body's report on the Group Areas Act, a cornerstone of apartheid, and delayed its publication until after a general election for whites, expected in April, 1987.

Open areas could lead to pressure for a common voters' roll, cutting across Pretoria's attempts to find a way to give blacks a say in parliament without conceding majority rule.

The PFP walkout poses a major dilemma for coloured and Indian council members, who justified entering the President's Council, where no blacks are represented, by pledging to use the institution to force the scrapping of laws like Group Areas.

State-run radio, whose commentaries reflect government views, yesterday denied that Pretoria was stalling the issue. But it added that the act was "a sensitive matter... particularly among the older and lower (white) income groups."

In Johannesburg, Barclays Bank of South Africa declared yesterday that the withdrawal of the British parent company opened new horizons for an operation now wholly South African-owned for the first time in 61 years.

"The bank has come home," Barclays declared in full-page newspaper advertisements explaining the buy-out by a South African consortium. It said the new owners would inject \$45m. in new capital into the bank. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Five jailed for stealing U.S. Navy parts for Iran

SAN DIEGO (AP). — Five members of a ring, authorities say stole at least \$10 million worth of jet fighter parts from the Navy and sold them to Iran have received prison terms from one to six years.

The sentencing Monday by a U.S. District Court came in what federal prosecutors said was the largest case of Navy theft in the nation's history.

President Reagan's recent disclosure that he had authorized the shipment of some military parts to Iran had no bearing on the case, U.S. Attorney Phil Halpern said.

Halpern said the \$10 million figure was conservative because the government investigation into the thefts began only in late 1983 and traced parts shipments for only six months. The ring had operated since at least 1981, he said.

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hamashbir lazarchan



A young Palestinian helps fellow fighters load ammunition into belts near the south Lebanese town of Sidon yesterday. Palestinian guerrillas said they had repulsed two attempts by Shi'ite Amal militiamen to recapture the strategic village of Maghdousheh, which they seized Monday. (Reuter)

Surprising renewal of PLO power

By Post Middle East Staff and Reuters News Agency

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The surprise frontal assault on Shi'ite Amal fighters in South Lebanon has dramatized Palestinian defiance of Syrian-backed efforts to stop a revival of the power they lost during the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Fierce fighting raged yesterday for control of Maghdousheh, a village overlooking the sprawling Ein Al-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon and the coast road to the south. About 1,000 Palestinians seized it Monday from Shi'ite Amal militiamen.

Whatever the outcome, the original assault came as a dramatic reassertion of Palestinian military strength, four years after Israel forced the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut.

Fighters loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat spearheaded the Maghdousheh attack, showing how his Fatah faction has regained influence since Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels expelled him from Lebanon in 1983.

But Damascus-based factions also took part in the battle for the hilltop village, witnesses said.

In a surprising show of national Palestinian solidarity, they have fought beside their Fatah rivals during the last six weeks of fighting against Amal at camps near Beirut, Sidon and Tyre.

The skill and fighting ability of the unified Palestinian force has caught their Shi'ite foes off-guard. This is despite the fact that the Shi'ites are equipped with Syrian-supplied tanks. They also outnumber the Palestinian fighters by at least two-to-one — particularly since Shi'ite Amal reinforcements were brought in from Beirut yesterday.

Other traditionally pro-Syrian Lebanese leaders have been quick to voice alarm over the Palestinian move to wrest control from Amal in the Sidon area. But those leaders, such as Druse leader Walid Jumblatt, have so far offered only verbal support to Amal fighters.

Prime Minister Rashid Karamah, a Sunni Moslem, has said military expansion of the PLO outside Palestinian refugee camps was unacceptable, while Parliament Speaker Hussein Al-Husseini, a Shi'ite, said the Palestinians were trying to create a homeland in Lebanon.

"We are facing a real Palestinian war on Lebanon and the Lebanese people with the aim of establishing a homeland to serve as a substitute for Palestine," Hussein declared.

Pro-Syrian militia leaders meeting in Damascus also have warned the Palestinians to withdraw inside their refugee settlements.

"If these groups continue to get out of the camps, we will be obliged to confront them on all levels," Lebanese Communist Party Chief George Hawi recently told reporters in the Syrian capital.

Two weeks ago, Arafat gave an unusual interview to a television station run by the hardline Christian Lebanese Forces militia.

Conceding that his men had made mistakes in Lebanon before 1982, he said Palestinian refugees were victims of U.S., Israeli and Syrian policies.

Syria, has armed and supported Amal — Syria's most reliable Lebanese ally — in Amal's drive to keep Palestinians from reviving their armed presence in the south.

But Palestinian groups like Abu Mussa and Abu Nidal, which normally operate only under the tight grip of Damascus, are among the Palestinian factions that have recently united against Amal. And their move represents a break in ranks that Damascus can't seem to control.

Gorbachev welcomed in India

NEW DELHI. — Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev arrived in India yesterday for an exuberant welcome with rose petals, flag-waving school-children and stringent security, and plunged straight into talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Gorbachev's four-day visit is his first to an Asian country since coming to power in March, 1985.

Both countries are concerned by U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan and by what they perceive as Islamabad's ambition to develop nuclear weapons. Soviet and Indian officials said these issues would figure in the two leaders' talks.

Pakistan, a close U.S. ally, is at odds both with Moscow and New Delhi.

Vranitzky try on new gov't

VIENNA (Reuter). — Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky formally resigned yesterday triggering intense maneuvering to form a coalition government following Sunday's inconclusive general election.

A spokesman for Waldheim said he would ask Vranitzky today to try to form a new government.

Despite its poor performance at the polls and subsequent leadership disarray, the conservative opposition People's Party, which has been out of power for 16 years, appeared to hold the strongest position on the coalition carousel. Party leader Alois Mock has the option of either playing second fiddle to the Socialists in a grand coalition, which is favoured by Vranitzky, or of forming a smaller alliance with the right-wing Freedom Party in which he would be chancellor.

He said he could envisage an alliance with the Freedom Party although he was unhappy with some remarks by Joerg Haider, who assumed its leadership on a tide of nationalist sentiment in September and doubled its support in the election.

"The People's Party unlike the Freedom Party does not regard Austria and Germany as a single cultural entity," he said.

Haider has distanced himself from pro-Nazi statements attributed to him and which advocated imposing the German language and culture on minority groups in Carinthia, his southern Austria power base.

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The flamboyant churchman who is under arrest

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Archbishop Shahe Ajamian, identified yesterday as the Armenian churchman being held together with Jerusalem District representative Rafi Levy, has been for many years one of the most flamboyant and colourful figures in local Christian circles.

Friend and adviser to Israeli officials since the Six Day War, Ajamian was second in command in the Armenian Patriarchate before a bitter rift split the community. Even today the polished and charismatic figure remains the personal representative of Vazken I, Catholicos of all Armenians (whose seat is in Echmiadzin, in Soviet Armenia) to the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

A man of great charm, Ajamian is an accomplished speaker of many languages, including Hebrew. He is also reputed to be wealthy; robbery at his home in 1980 reportedly netted the thieves an estimated \$1 million in personal goods.

Ajamian was born some 60 years ago in Aleppo, now part of Syria, to survivors of the 1915 Turkish massacre of Armenians. He was educated in Lebanon and subsequently attended the Universities of Louvain and Brussels. When the present patriarch, Yeshighe Derdarian, was installed — following a long dispute in which the Jordanians took an active part — Ajamian was brought in as his assistant.

After the Six Day War, Israel found itself in control of the Christian institutions in the Old City and the urban archbishop seemed a perfect address for Israeli officials seeking contacts, especially at a time when the Roman Catholic hierarchy appeared to be taking a conservative stand in its relations with Jews and the Greek Orthodox Church seemed

to be cautious of any contact with outsiders.

The Armenians had a history of persecution and holocaust, making them and the Jews kindred spirits. For historical reasons, the Armenian Patriarchate also had a tradition of identifying fully with whichever government constituted the temporal power.

In the years that followed, Ajamian was an active figure in building a new seminary, establishing an Armenian museum and rebuilding a church on Mt. Zion. When Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek had important guests from abroad, their visit would almost always include a lavish reception at the Armenian Patriarchate. At one point Ajamian even went on a speaking tour abroad for the Tourism Ministry, to encourage visits to Israel.

All this came to an abrupt halt in 1982 when the patriarch and his right-hand man had a fall-out. Ajamian was ousted from his position and expelled from the Brotherhood of St. James, the monastic order of the Jerusalem patriarchate.

But he remained in the city, retaining both his flat in the patriarchate and his home on the Mt. of Olives. Moreover, the Israeli government seemed to be undertaking a massive campaign to vindicate him.

In the patriarchate, the word was that the campaign had been initiated by Levy.

Ajamian's fall from grace resulted in a cooling off in the previously warm ties between Kollek and the patriarch, although there was no formal break in their relations.

On the other hand, the Interior Ministry refused to issue a visa to a new church official, Grand Sacristan Kazanjian, a move which the patriarchate claimed was initiated by Ajamian's backers.



Archbishop Shahe Ajamian (Harari)

The ouster was the beginning of a period of unrest and violence within the Armenian community, and rival factions attacked each other with increased force. Last year, the violence ended in the death of an Armenian, who apparently had nothing to do with the dispute, and was knifed outside his home near the patriarchate. The patriarchate claimed at the time that the police were one-sided in their investigation of the violence.

Whatever the justice of the issue, however, Ajamian's arrest has implications that go far beyond legal niceties. "If this is how we treat our friends, how can we ever convince anyone to cooperate with us?" one official, who asked to remain anonymous, told *The Jerusalem Post* last week.

Yeshiva head asks for forgiveness for violence

Arab families return to Old City homes

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nine Arab families returned to their Old City homes yesterday, a week after fleeing a barrage of stones and Molotov cocktails from the nearby Shuvu Banim yeshiva.

The violence in the Moslem Quarter continued for a week after last Saturday's murder of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi, and yesterday, for the first time, it seemed it would stop.

At a conciliation meeting with the families, Shuvu Banim head Rabbi Eliezer Berlant asked for forgiveness for the violence, assured the families they could return to their homes and promised there would be no further attacks. "We are brothers," he said. "We have to live together."

Turning to his students, Berlant told them they should live peacefully with their Arab neighbours, who were not responsible for Amedi's death.

Representatives of the families and the yeshiva shook hands and agreed that they would prevent outside extremists from stirring up trouble.

The agreement had been engineered by three Arab MKs: Zaidan Atsche (Shimul), Abdel

Wahab Darousha (Progressive List for Peace), and Mohammed Waddad (Labour). They met with Berlant shortly before noon yesterday, after an emotional encounter with the homeless families on the Temple Mount. They later accompanied the families home.

Back in their apartment, members of the Abu Sheih family surveyed their damaged and charred furniture. Household goods were strewn on the floor, soaked with water sprayed by firefighters.

"We hope all will be well, that we will live peacefully, and all will return to the way it was before," said N'ima Kustero, a neighbour of Abu Sheih's who had fled her home. Her neighbours said relations with Shuvu Banim had been good until last week.

But her husband, Ayed, said he feared the monument erected to Amedi would become a source of further tension. "It's a mini-Western Wall now, and one day someone will vandalize it, and trouble will begin," he said.

In the late afternoon, workers of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company arrived to restore power to the flats which had been cut off during firefighting efforts last week. Amir Heshin, adviser

to the mayor on Arab affairs, inspected the damage and said the municipality would look into providing assistance to the Arab families. MK Atsche said he and his colleagues would pass on requests for compensation to the appropriate government bodies.

At the Shuvu Banim yeshiva, students looked on as the families returned home. "Sure it will be on as the families returned home. 'Just as it has always been,' said one student. 'Just as it has always been.' Another student, a former non-religious kibbutznik, blamed the violence on 'outsiders' such as members of Kach, who, he said, had been 'trapping in and out of the yeshiva all week.' "Violence is not our style," said the student.

"We didn't come here to fight, only to study. Anything else would be a distraction from studying Torah. Why focus on the week of violence and not on the years of quiet here? We're the only yeshiva students in the area who don't carry guns. We and the Arabs here know each other."

As he spoke, two Arab youths who had returned to their homes below came to the yeshiva and asked for help in removing the debris from their apartments. They were turned down. "Go get workmen," a yeshiva student said.

Summer time should be longer, say experts

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Only two months into winter, and the battle over summer time is already warming up. Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, a firm supporter of putting the clocks forward, was reported to be delighted yesterday by a ministry-commissioned study showing that, with summer time, the living really is easy.

A team of experts requested to look into the effects of daylight saving on pupils, parents and teachers, said the practice should not only continue, but should be extended from April until October. This year summer time began in May and ended in early September.

The report is one of several that have been ordered by government ministers to study the effects of putting the clocks ahead by one hour.

The Energy Ministry's assessment was that the practice saved the country about \$3.2 million in electricity consumption.

Another investigating team was appointed by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, who fought against summer time until he was finally overruled by his cabinet colleagues. The results of this study have not yet been released, but are expected to differ from the other two.

Receiving the report of his team, which was led by Yosef Yonai, the head of Education Ministry affairs in Jerusalem, Navon said he agreed with its findings.

Yonai said his investigations had shown that nearly everyone involved in education, from pupils to principals, had more energy and worked more efficiently as a result of starting the day an hour earlier.

"My hope is that summer time will in future be introduced annually from April, and without having to argue about the subject every year as we do now," he added.

According to his report most of those questioned found that starting early as the weather heated up prevented such "summer ailments" as lack of concentration and fatigue.

Fewer lessons were cancelled because of soaring temperatures, and pupils and parents appreciated the extra hours of daylight they were able to enjoy together after school.

A supervisor of secular schools questioned by the team said that the cooler conditions made the children calmer and reduced violent incidents.

"The children were fresher [when they arrived at school] and few of them were late. They also did not have to go home during the hottest part of the day," said the supervisor.

The report said that of 11 school principals questioned, 10 were in favour of summer time. The majority of teachers, ministry officials and school supervisors were also happy with daylight saving. But parents were split evenly on the subject.

Most of the objectors, said the report, were Orthodox teachers and parents for whom summer time meant rising in the early hours for morning prayers. Children awakened early for prayers arrived bleary-eyed and tired at school. "The number of children arriving late rose, and, because they were tired, the pupils' level of concentration fell," teachers at one religious school told the investigators.

A-G upset by Sharir's proposal to change Penal Law for Nakash

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir and Attorney-General Yosef Harish are at loggerheads over the proposed amendment to the Penal Law that would enable William Nakash to serve out his prison term in Israel, rather than being extradited to France.

The French authorities would like Nakash extradited for the 1983 murder of an Algerian in Besencon.

On Monday night, the Ministerial Legislation Committee ignored Harish's adamant objections to the law and approved its presentation to the Knesset. Does this constitute a "slap in the face" for the attorney-general?

Former justice minister Haim Zadok thinks not. Although he stresses

that he supports Harish's objections to the proposed amendment, Zadok says that "as far as legislation is concerned, the attorney-general has no statutory standing. He is only an adviser. A decision on legislation is for the government and the Knesset to make, and the attorney-general's function is to state his mind on the matter and to follow and advise on the legislative process."

Zadok says that there are several precedents for justice ministers pressing on with legislation despite the objections of the attorney-general. "In the same way that the justice minister is entitled to express his opinion on a matter which is within the attorney-general's realm of authority, the justice minister may hear

and reject — an attorney-general's opinion."

Moshe Ben Zeev, who served as attorney-general between 1963 and 1968, agrees that from a formalistic point of view, the attorney-general's opinions on matters of legislation are not binding.

But he adds, "in my time these things were resolved inside the Justice Ministry. If the attorney-general expressed strong reservations, the accepted practice was that the justice minister would refrain from submitting the legislation."

Ben Zeev calls the public spat between Harish and Sharir "irregular." He wholeheartedly agrees with Harish's position that Israel should not "become an asylum state for criminals."

The restaurants are close together, but the customers are worlds apart

Separate tables



Robert Rosenberg

Two restaurants, two minutes by foot and a light year apart.

One serves the power elite. People with phones in their cars, expense accounts, special notebooks in their jacket pockets with the names of tailors and places to get Havana cigars when abroad. They sit at white linen-covered tables sharing stories about Vamam, Iran and the latest white-collar scandal.

The other serves people who load and unload the crates of fruit and vegetables that arrive in Tel Aviv on big orange, green, blue, yellow, and black trucks. Men who were working in the fields a few hours ago.

Felix is a fat man with a face like an ancient olive tree. One of his concessions to progress is using an electric knife to slice the lamb on the shwarma spit.

His two workers, Arabs from the territories, serve quickly, slapping humous onto huge plates and smothering it in parsley and olive oil poured from another sign of progress — a tin can with a no-drip spout.

Like the other five restaurants in the wholesale market on Carlebach Street behind the *Ma'ariv* newspaper offices, Felix opens for business at 3 a.m., in time to serve a hot bean soup to the first of the drivers who arrive from the Jordan Valley. He remains open until 8 p.m. when the market closes.

Felix does not serve wine or beer. He is often out of cola, but he always has arak, which he buys at the only grocery store in the market.

The grocery store sells bread, eggs, tinned fruit and dozens of different kinds of alcoholic drinks.

At the restaurant across the street, where tax-deductible expense accounts pay for expensive wines, they've never heard of some of the labels on the bottles for sale at the grocery store underneath Tnuva's district offices in the wholesale market.

Felix grumbles a lot, worrying about his customers, who sit at shaky formica tables on the edge of the crowded parking lot. "Have something to drink, it's hot today and you're working without a hat," he tells a young porter. "Careful not to spill any soup on that nice jacket you're wearing," he tells an obvious outsider who might be a businessman.

Crowds of burly men, some old enough to have grandchildren, others young enough to be grandchildren, gather wherever a truck slowly backs into a parking slot.

These men will tote the crates of lettuce and melon and tomatoes and potatoes and cucumbers and all the other fruits and vegetables that pour into the city at all hours of the day

and night.

Some of the drivers who bring people to the restaurant across the street, buy their lunches in the market restaurants.

They eat humous, of course, and then there are salads and skewered meats, strange delicate pastries and heavy pastries wrapped around minced meat.

Unlike the truck drivers, the chauffeurs eat slowly, course after course, sometimes having their soup at one place, their humous or tehina at another, their main course of meat at a third and then a cup of coffee at a fourth. Each place has a speciality. Felix's speciality is shwarma.

The chauffeurs have time, as much time as anyone with an expensive account and a Havana cigar and a rumour to exchange.

Baka clash spurs Reform to build their own home

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Temper have cooled in the Jerusalem quarter of Baka where a Reform Simhat Torah service last month. But the incident has had a lasting effect on the Reform congregation, which this week is sending its own rabbi to the U.S. to raise funds for a building.

The Reform rabbi, Levi Weiman-Kelman, admits that if it were not for the incident, it might have been years before the congregation was ready for this step. But he himself admits that he is surprised at the speed with which the congregation has grown since it began a little over a year ago.

Weiman-Kelman is hardly a typical Reform rabbi. In fact, he is a graduate of the (Conservative) Jewish Theological Seminary, and his father is Rabbi Wolf Kelman, executive director of the Conservative rabbinical organization in the U.S.

But he adds that his maternal grandfather was Rabbi Felix Levy, "the first Zionist president of the [Reform] Central Conference of American Rabbis." Previously Weiman-Kelman was a member of Kibbutz Gezer, which has religious and secular members and served as a rabbi there.

Nor is the congregation a typical Reform synagogue. In fact, tourists who have attended services sometimes come away convinced that it is really Orthodox. But men and women participate equally in synagogue activities.

"It is interesting," Weiman-Kelman notes, "that this aspect, which includes women reading from the Torah and leading the service, is the most controversial for outsiders; but it is the least controversial for members of the congregation, who accept it as a fact."

Other parts of the service include

what Weiman-Kelman terms the "non-verbal" aspects, the use of Hasidic melodies and even silence "to encourage openness and kavannah." He defines the latter as "spiritual attentiveness."

When he was forming the Baka congregation, he approached Rabbi Shalom's Masorti (Conservative) community, who told him some of his ideas might be "problematic." Then he went to the Movement for Progressive Judaism, which promised him its full support.

The members are mostly young immigrants from Western countries, but there are also veteran Israelis. "Our first baby naming was a family of Moroccan origin and our first bar mitzva was of an Ashkenazi sabra family," he notes. Most have had a Conservative or Reform background, but some come from a completely secular background.

One group which he didn't expect, but which has proved to be an important part of the congregation, comprises students — non-Orthodox students attending Orthodox institutions in Jerusalem, and visiting students from Reform, Reconstructionist and Conservative rabbinical schools.

For them, he feels, the congregation imparts a Zionist message to take back with them.

He is heartened that following the incident, he received widespread support from avowedly secular as well as Orthodox Jews who went out of their way to express their support personally.

What disappointed him was that the incident also showed the intense hatred of the secular camp towards Orthodoxy. Many were angry at him for making peace and not carrying on the fight.

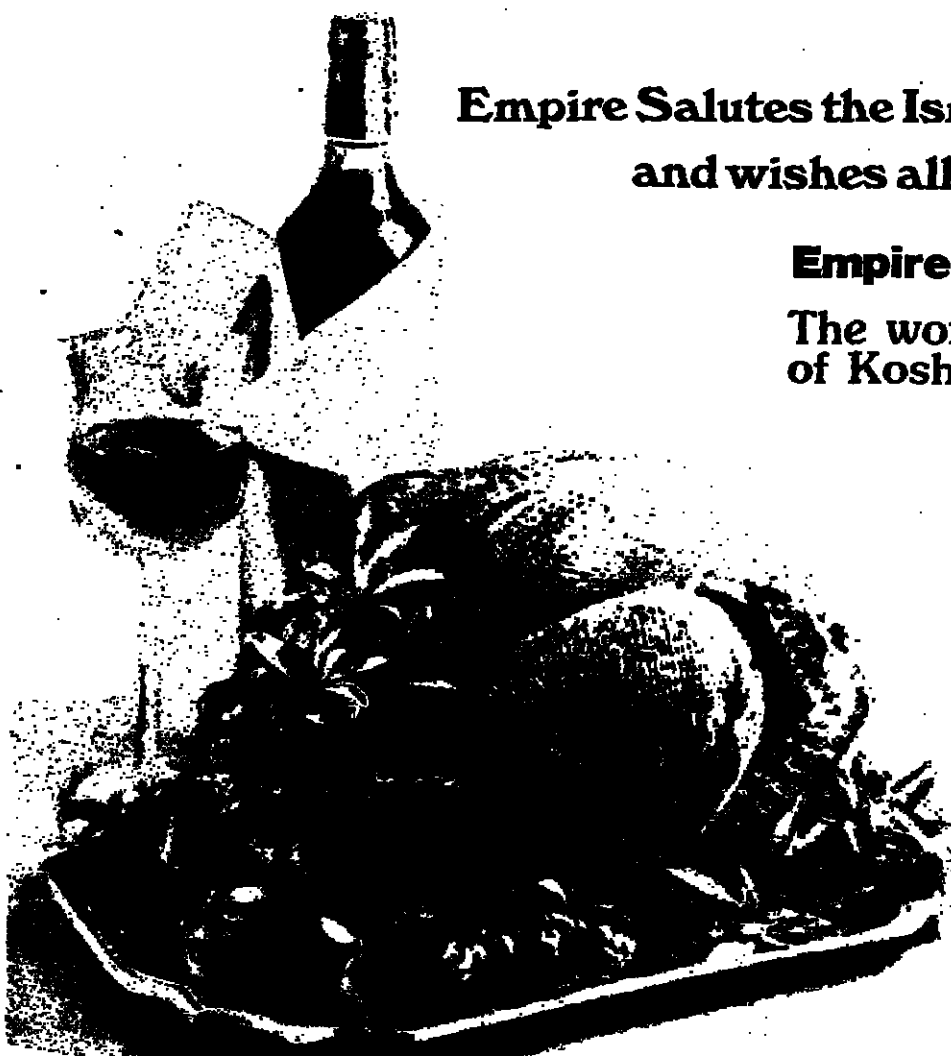
"I have always defined my role as bringing people closer to Jewish tradition and I resent being seen as a champion against Orthodoxy," he said.

Man held on child porn charge

TEL AVIV (Him). — A 33-year-old

local man has been charged with indecently assaulting young boys and filming them in the nude for a movie that he told them would "feature well-known Hollywood stars."

According to the charge, Ze'ev (Wolfgang) Fisher organized a group of boys, most under the age of 16, and repeatedly filmed them naked for what he said were "tests."



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Druse outsiders who made a fortune

GREEN never - but absolutely never - goes with blue. That axiom from elementary school art class flashed into my mind as I drove up to the Druse village of Yirka and there against the green hills of Western Galilee was a big blue gash, looming bigger and bigger as I approached. But they do go together, I thought to myself. How well they really do go together dawned on me after several hours at the Kadmanys Metal Works in that most improbable of industrial settings.

The big blue gash was a slash of paint covering the width of the gigantic factory that the Kadmany brothers established 15 years ago on the outskirts of Yirka. Today its annual turnover tops \$12 million and it employs 250 workers. I love to visit factories, especially those built on sophisticated technologies which push past the outer limits of my understanding. The Kadmany metal works isn't like that. It works in heavy metal: planning, measuring, lifting, curving, cutting, drilling and welding together huge slabs of steel and iron for various industrial uses. The plant is a smashing success. Why, I wanted to know, are the Kadmany brothers doing so well when the major economic problem confronting Israel's Arab and Druse sectors is the almost total lack of industrialization in large villages. Most of that population lives in just such villages.

Israel's Arabs and Druse face many problems, but they have also taken great strides forward in terms of their economic well-being; while they are not on par with the country's Jews they have gone astrono-

mically beyond where their fathers had been before Israel, and they are way ahead of the Arabs of the surrounding countries. But the lack of industrialization in Arab communities means that possibly half, if not more, of the Arab and Druse labour force must travel long distances to find work. There is absolutely nothing else like the Kadmany plant in the entire Arab and Druse sector.

The factory's founding brother, Salman Yosef Goell visits a family-owned metal works whose success in industry runs counter to the general experience in the Arab sector.

Kadmany, provided initiative and served as a driving force. But as the youngest brother, senior director Sa'id Kadmany, told me their story, the more I understood that Salman and his five brothers had two important things going for them. They were outsiders, on the one hand, and members of an extremely tight-knit family, on the other. Salman has been in the U.S. now for some time, having opened an office in New York City to obtain as many export orders as possible for the Yirka operation and the two plants in Beersheba and the Negev. Sa'id sits in the director's chair, and he started his tale with his father, Muhammad.

"FATHER was born in Syria and grew up there," Sa'id told me. "He fought in the Druse uprising against the French in the

1920s, and after having been captured and imprisoned, he was exiled, by his own choice, to Yirka in British Palestine. He knew no one here, but he was good with his hands. We six sons (there are also two daughters) all had to leave school at 15 to help out in making a living, which we barely did. Father told us 'I have nothing to leave to you except for my talent in working with wood, iron and building materials.'

Early on, Salman, who was the driving force in the family, wanted to buy an acetylene torch, but the religious elders in the village convinced his father that it was dangerous, and he gave in to them. Salman went off in a huff to Kibbutz Nahsholim for four years, where he became an expert metal-worker, and then started a career at the Dead Sea Works and other companies in the Negev.

When he finally broke away and invited his brothers in 1971 to join him in setting up their own plant in Yirka, his contacts and reputation for good work and on-time delivery paid off. In 1972 they completed their first turnkey project, a complete chemical factory for Pericase in the northern Negev. Their most recent project, in a list of 35 such "biggies," was the metal construction work for the Israel Electric Corporation's power plant in Ashkelon. "Sixties" of all, however, by my own tastes, was the recently completed underwater marine observatory, three times the size of the one at Eilat, which was shipped across the Atlantic Ocean to the Bahamas. The Kadmany group has also carried out major projects for the Haifa Refineries, on

the Haifa-Ashkelon pipeline, and for the country's biggest chemical and gas companies. They are now building gigantic cranes for the container piers in Kishon Port and water desalination tanks for export.

In the course of his narrative, when Sa'id got to the early stage just after the Six Day War, a telling phrase slipped out: "... and when our planes bombed the Egyptian oil tank farm at Abu Rodeis" in Sinai, Salman became Koor's major sub-contractor in rebuilding bombed tanks, which he did ahead of schedule. That, among others, was what decided him to take the risk of going it alone in industry.

The brothers' father was always an outsider in clannish Yirka, and to the Druse community in Palestine and later in Israel; and the family continued to be considered outsiders in the village. But that fact proved advantageous: they were never hindered by the hamula clashes that are the bane of Arab life in the region. That and Salman's rapid acculturation in the kibbutz and in Israel's developing chemical industry in the Negev apparently made the difference. For there are quite a few rich Arabs in Israel today, but they wouldn't think of risking their own money in building industries in Arab villages. Arabs usually prefer to sink their money into land and building. The more adventurous did try the stock exchange and bank shares and got burned like everyone else. It seems that everyone, in the Arab sector, like so many in the Jewish sector, is waiting for the government to do it for them.

THE KADMANYs did not want to wait around. Once they took that first step, they got government help. "What other industries get in government aid, we got, too. There was never any discrimination against us," Sa'id told me. Officials were sceptical at first, he said, but once they saw that the brothers had made a go of it, they gave them quite a bit of help. All told, about 1,000 employees work in the Kadmanys' three metal plants and in their other enterprises.

One of their major considerations, Sa'id says, was to provide work for the growing number of young Druse demobilized soldiers. "There was simply no work for them, outside a career in the regular army or in the Border Police. Also, Druse who had been officers or non-coms in the army 'would never stoop so low' as to go to work in a job where a Moslem or Christian Arab would be their boss or foreman. About three-quarters of the 250 employees at the Yirka plant are Druse. Most of the others are Moslems and Christians and about 20 are Jews.

The Kadmanys are said to pay relatively well. Workers told me that on the average a skilled employee brings home about NIS 850 a month, net. There are also additional incentive schemes and one to discourage absenteeism, which can increase your pay slip by as much as 30 per cent. Young men in the village later confirmed that information. For Western Galilee Druse that is good pay.

One of the other things the Kadmany brothers have going for them, they say, is that one of the six brothers, Saleh, has not gone into the firm, like the other five, but has become a man of religion. "We have an equal share of the firm's profits," he says. "We have always been known as a religious family. Saleh prays for us, and he makes up for the fact that we don't, because we're too busy to pray. And we believe that his praying helps as much as our managing." Sa'id said.

SIX YEARS ago, the Kadmany brothers, who believe that their family solidarity has paid off, bought a 160-dunam plot on the approaches to Yirka to build a family compound of 50 homes where all the brothers, their children and grandchildren will live together. Perhaps in another two generations some Druse Harold Robbins may well write the Kadmany family saga.

When I first entered Sa'id's office, my mind was taken off the factory's slash of blue on the outside by the colour red. His secretary was wearing red lipstick and had long, red, red nails. "Aha," I said to myself, "this must be real Druse modernization if women's liberation has gone so far." But she introduced herself to me as Yael, a Jewish girl from Acre.

"I found out about the job through the labour exchange," said Yael. "But the man there told me at first that it wasn't for me. 'It's all Druse and Arabs, not a place for a nice Jewish girl,' he said. But my mother came with me and checked it out. It's a fine place. The best job I've had."

The Boring Orbit

My daughter who's not yet born and whose name is Hagar asked me: "Daddy, why does the earth go round?"
"Early one morning God woke up
And the angel Gabriel brought Him His morning coffee.
'One sugar, please.'
God stirred the sugar with his gold spoon
In dull, empty circles,
Dull circles,
Dull, empty circles.
And since that time, my child,
The earth's been rotating in its boring orbit."

Samih al-Qasim

Samih al-Qasim is a well-known Israeli Druse poet.

Road links Gulf states

DINA MATAR
Bahrain

ALL COUNTRIES of the Arabian Peninsula will be linked by road for the first time with a 25 kilometre causeway joining Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, the Gulf's only island state, which is slated to open today.

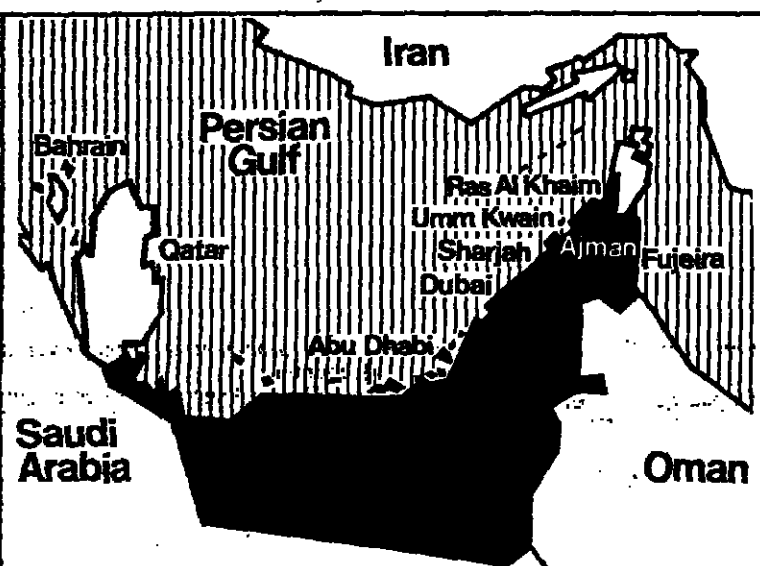
Officials expect the \$665 million causeway to boost trade and tourist exchanges, although some Bahraini retailers fear their business may suffer from cheaper consumer prices for such things as cars and luxury items in Saudi Arabia.

Diplomats in the region say the causeway will also help to forge stronger security links between the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

GCC members Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman are already joined by a 1984 defence pact.

Bahrain's emir, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman al-Khalifa and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd will conduct the official opening on a man-made island in the centre of the causeway built by the Dutch firm Ballast Nedam.

The four-lane carriage-way link will open to the public three days later.



The black area on the map shows the United Arab Emirates.

The idea of joining Bahrain to the mainland arose in the mid-1970s during an oil-based economic boom. Security concerns gave it added impetus following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979.

THE AGREEMENT to build the Saudi-funded causeway was signed in July 1981. It was due to have opened last April, but the ceremonies were delayed until approach roads were completed and procedural decisions had been made.

The causeway links Bahrain's northwest coast at the village of Jesra with a triangle of towns, Dammam, Dhahran and Al-Kobar, in Saudi Arabia's oil-rich eastern province.

Bahraini officials expect a steady flow of tourists, mainly from Saudi Arabia. The island state has also eased regulations for foreigners from outside the region, introducing a seven-day visa for businessmen, conference delegates and tourist groups.

Officials at Bahrain's Chamber of Commerce and Industry said the causeway would boost bilateral trade, although some local retailers

fear they could be hurt by competition from Saudi Arabia, where prices are generally lower.

Businessmen in the kingdom said they were attracted by Bahrain's commercial laws and availability of manpower, as well as access to capital. Bahrain is a major Middle East financial centre with 70 offshore banking units.

The causeway has also raised speculation that the influx of Saudis may force Bahrain to conform to a more strict Islamic lifestyle. Unlike Saudi Arabia, Bahrain allows liquor, and women have much more public freedom.

But officials stress there will be no change in the island's policy.

(Rover)

THE greatest victim of Washington's Iranian foray may not be President Reagan but President Hafez Assad of Syria, an onlooker in the affair.

Assad, who has always attempted to portray himself as indispensable to any significant Middle East negotiations, has now been revealed as far less powerful than many Western diplomats believed.

The Syrian strongman who came to power in a military coup 16 years ago has suffered a series of reversals this year. The economy is in grave crisis with inflation estimated to be running at 100 per cent a year, hopes for the establishment of a Syrian-sponsored security plan in Lebanon have foundered, and the conviction of Nezar Hindawi in London on charges of trying to blow up an Israeli aircraft has led to the imposition of sanctions by both the European Community and the United States.

"This has been the worst year for Syrian foreign policy since 1982, when the Israelis invaded Lebanon and destroyed Syria's air defence system," said one Damascus-based Western diplomat.

Because of these setbacks, Assad now appears unsure of what to do next. In a major speech in Damascus last weekend he hit out at the United States, Britain and Israel, which he called the "real terrorists."

It was, said one analyst, an "aggressive defence" of Syria's repeated insistence that it does not support acts of terrorism, but it left in doubt how Assad, traditionally regarded as a shrewd and calculating political operator, temperamentally far removed from Libya's impetuous Muammar Gaddafi, intended to react.

The roots of Syria's problems with Iran lie in the chaos and anarchy of Lebanon, which Assad has always regarded as part of a Greater Syria. Pro-Iranian militias, especially the rapidly growing Hizbullah, have emerged as a powerful force with no allegiance to Damascus.

As if to emphasize the importance which Iran now attaches to Lebanon, Teheran announced recently that it has appointed an ambassador to Beirut for the first time in three years.

It is now clear that Syria has little, if any, influence over the various Islamic fundamentalist groups responsible for the spate of kidnappings in Lebanon since 1984.

Iran imbroglio reveals Assad's feet of clay

Robin Lustig reports on Syria's strongman.



Hafez Assad - less powerful than many Westerners believed.

(Drawing by Stakmann)

Once this became evident - as it did first during the TWA hijack last year, when Washington had to turn to Iran to obtain the release of four captive passengers being held by an Islamic splinter group - Assad's leverage on the West was significantly lessened.

NEITHER the Syrian nor the Iranian regimes are the cohesive monoliths often portrayed in the West.

Internal power struggles in both capitals - influenced in part by uncertainty over who will succeed the two autocratic leaders - mean that neither side can be sure which faction is likely to come out on top.

Assad is also having to come to terms with the fact that Iran no

longer needs Syrian backing to any thing like the same extent that it did six years ago, when its war with Iraq started. Arms supplies which Syria was originally able to organize have now largely been overtaken by dealers operating on the open market, and by China, which some estimate is now supplying up to 45 per cent of Iran's military needs.

The truth is that Syria, a secular socialist Arab state, has little in common with the non-Arab Islamic theocracy of the Ayatollah Khomeini's post-revolutionary Iran. What binds them together is a mutual hatred of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, loathed by Assad as a rival head of the supposedly pan-Arab Ba'ath party and by Khomeini as the man who, in Iranian eyes, launched an unprovoked war against his fellow Moslems.

It is not expected, therefore, that Assad will break completely with Iran, despite the undoubted mistrust which now exists between the two regimes. He will, however, be watching carefully to see how far the pro-Iranian Hizbullah militia continues to co-operate in Lebanon with his other arch-enemy, Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat, who is now pumping men and arms back into the South at an ever-increasing rate.

Assad's own proxy militia in Lebanon, the mainstream Shi'ite Amal group, is having a hard time containing the new-found strength of Arafat's fighters, who are now said to number up to 6,000, more than half the number expelled after the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Arafat himself launched a vitriolic attack on Assad last week, using the odd medium of a Lebanese-Christian television station to call for a grand alliance of Lebanese and Palestinians to resist Syria's plans for the country.

Assad is too experienced a leader to be written off just yet. But it is beginning to look as if President Reagan's decision to try to deal directly with Iran, coupled with Syria's deep embarrassment over the revelations at the Hindawi trial last month, may be causing him some of the most serious problems he has had to face for many years.

(London Observer Service)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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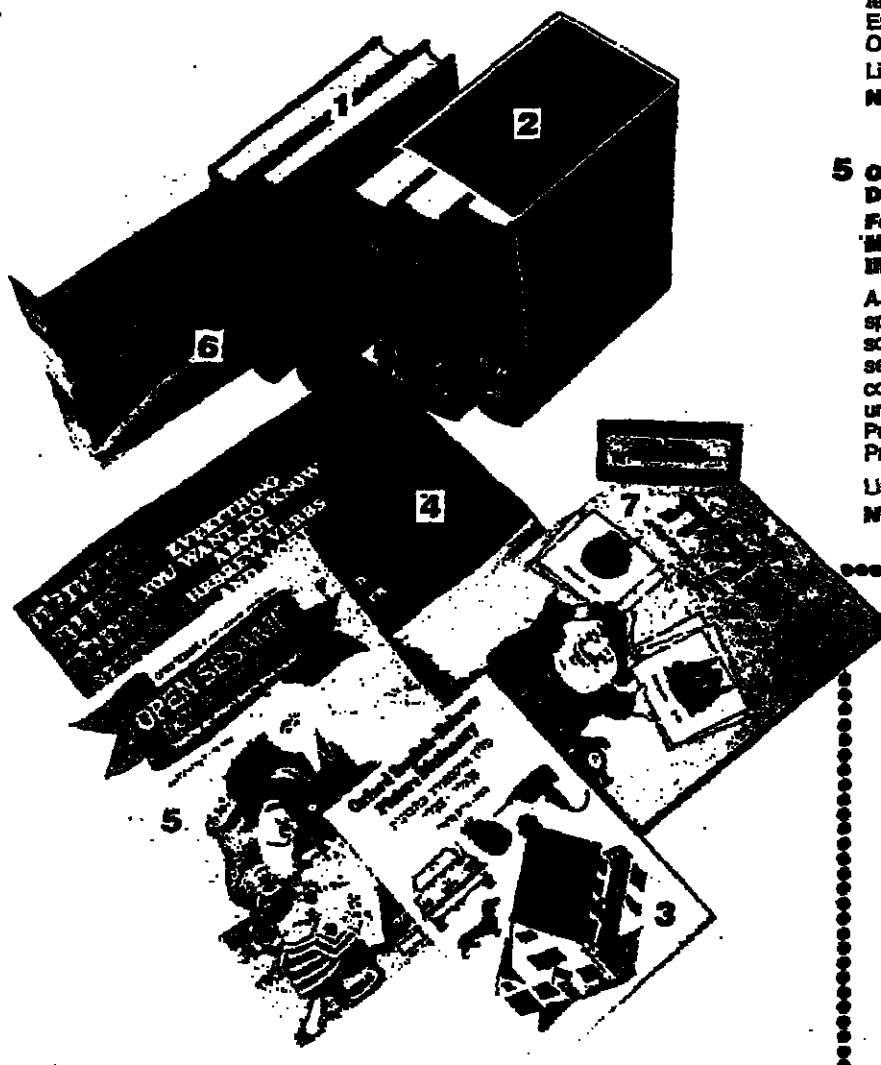
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Libya and the pope

GODFREY GRIMA
Valletta, Italy

SUPPOSEDLY secret talks in Valletta between senior Vatican and Libyan officials have heightened speculation that Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi is trying to woo the Holy See into mediating an end to his almighty difficulties with the United States.

The negotiations involve Gaddafi's special envoy, Ahmed Shahati, head of Libya's popular congress and Monsignor Achille Silvestrini who, as head of the Vatican's secretariat for public affairs, is considered the Holy See's leading diplomat. The talks, according to authoritative sources in Valletta, were engineered by Maltese Premier Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici who enjoys a warm personal friendship with both Gaddafi and Silvestrini.

Libya came to the Valletta talks with four clerical hostages - Italian Bishop Giovanni Martinelli, and three Franciscan friars, an Italian, Alberto Vallarino, a Pole, Sigmund Harinski and a Maltese, Guisano Sciorino - it had kept captive since April.

They were seized from their friary in Benghazi on the eve of the U.S. bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15 and kept under lock and key by Libyan security forces for more than a week. On their release, they were forced to surrender their passports to stop them from fleeing Libya.

Their release was secured by the Maltese prime minister after the Vatican agreed to secretly meet Libyan officials in Valletta.

The three non-Maltese hostages were delivered by Shahati personally to Silvestrini at the office of Bonnici in Valletta. Shahati and Silvestrini then scheduled their meetings.

Shahati described the release of the four clerics as a goodwill gesture, but declined to comment when asked whether Libya was trying to use the Vatican as a conduit to solve its problems with the U.S.

Similarly, a spokesman for Silvestrini welcomed Libya's release of the four clerics and his bid to promote closer working ties with the Vatican, but adamantly refused to be drawn into discussing the possibility of the Holy See mediating between Libya and the U.S. (London Observer Service)

Breaking into a computer... as easy as knowing the right code

Knesset legislation to safeguard privacy

Doron Pely

THE COMPUTER industry in Israel is buzzing these days with the potential repercussions of a new law, scheduled to go into effect in February 1987. Aimed at safeguarding our privacy, in an age when computerized data banks hold huge masses of information about us, the law is explicit: If you are the manager of a company or an agency maintaining computerized data banks, you are responsible for the safety and confidentiality of the information stored. Should there be any information leaks, you could go to jail for up to a year.

Breaking into a computer can be as easy as knowing the right access code. The Foreign Office computer was broken into six months ago by a disenchanted secretary who made

some potentially embarrassing alterations in the text of a speech scheduled to be given by the then foreign affairs minister, Yitzhak Shamir. The computer system of Yediot Aharonot newspaper was broken into by a Tel Aviv youth using a home computer and a telephone to plant a false news item that was said to have caused harm to private individuals and more than embarrassed the newspaper when it appeared in print.

A compromised computer, broken into by unauthorized persons, is the nightmare of every data bank manager, and with good

reason. The technology is relatively new, its safeguards are by no means water-tight, and the potential damage is incalculable.

"There is no computer security measure that cannot be penetrated," says Arno Nachmann, chief of information security at MALAM, a government company in charge of some of Israel's largest and most sensitive data banks including national census, elections and government workers' wages. Breaking into any computer system is a question of talent, drive and a little luck, according to Nachmann.

Privacy and confidentiality of information have been part of Israeli legislation since the early days of the state. But new technologies, enab-

ling us to store and retrieve large masses of information on magnetic media such as tapes or discs, forced legislators to take another look at the situation. The new law is expected to plug the holes and tighten security over private and confidential information in the computer age.

Although the thrust of the new law has been generally welcomed by the computer industry, opinions are divided over whether it is to be applied.

"The legislator did not take into account the cost of implementing the new law," said a systems analyst who declined to be named. "We are now trying to examine what can be implemented and how much it will cost."

AS IT TURNS out, the industry is more concerned with the problem of guarding the system against unauthorized personnel from within than against outside intruders.

"There is a clear understanding that the largest part of the problem is human, rather than mechanical, and that it involves people from within the industry," says Nachmann, whose company's data banks are connected to more than 1,000 computer terminals all over the country.

The new law forces data bank managers to attend to every detail involving the security of the information they store. Even cleaning crews must now undergo security checks and printed material must be classified to avoid sensitive material en-

ding up as drawing paper in kindergartens.

To make life hard for computer burglars and information thieves, today's systems are being equipped with special programmes designed to force each user through a maze of checks and double-checks. Access to various segments of the data bank are blocked unless the user can supply the computer with a list of passwords, each connected to the rest to minimize lucky wild guesses.

A system that automatically maintains a record of every action can permit investigators to reconstruct a "history" of the machine's activity and uncover any unauthorized access.

Impressive as they may appear, all the confidentiality-guarding steps

are ineffective against corrupt operators. "Only a combination of physical safety features such as special locks and security screening of employees, and the logical barriers that are built into the computer can supply adequate defence," says Nachmann.

The announcement of the new law has caused a wave of activity in the data-processing industry. The Israeli Organization for Information has held seminars on setting up safety features. The Israeli Association for Information Systems Security will devote its forthcoming annual conference, on December 22-23, to studying the problems and suggesting methods for dealing with invasion of privacy and violations of data banks.

Digging with computers

AN IBM personal computer is being used to analyse specimens of cuneiform writing from the Canaanite period right at an archaeological site in the Hebron Hills.

Donated by the computer company to archaeologists from Tel Aviv University, headed by Prof. Moshe Kochavi, the computer is used daily to register numerous bits of data gleaned from the digs. IBM says that it is the first time that computers are being teamed with archaeologists on a day-to-day basis while a dig is taking place.

The staff was specially trained to operate the computer, which they feed with information from the dig. Each find is registered and compared with others found from the same historical period in that site and others in the region. The researchers believe the computers will help them understand the ancient way of life and form of settlement.

Avi Ofer of the Tel Aviv University hopes to set up seminars for archaeologists from various institutions around the country for the formulation of registration and analytical techniques by computer. They will also use computer graphics to store the material and eliminate the need to draw by hand. It will also assist in the completion of comprehensive archaeological research in Israel.

YOUR computer may sometimes have you climbing the walls when it breaks down. Now the Japanese have robots that climb the walls with a computer. A Japanese government research programme has developed the first robot in the world that can walk on the walls, or ceilings, by remote-control command. "Spider Mark III" runs on a two-cylinder engine and weighs 35 kilos. It is a metre tall and 58 centimetres wide. Eight "feet," half in the front and half in the back, give it its spider-like appearance. Suction cups made from rubber allow it to defy gravity.

It cost nearly \$100,000 for the Japanese to develop, and is the third version since the project was begun nearly three years ago. It can be equipped with a camera and climb into places that are dangerous to humans, like nuclear reactors. It could even clean windows of skyscrapers. But so far, no commercial

company has asked the Japanese government for the purchase rights.

COMPUTERS that "talk" and use braille on the keys have been in use for a while. Until recently, however, people who can see but with difficulty have been ignored by the computer manufacturers.

Now IBM computers have been linked up with a system made by the VTEK company in the U.S. to aid those with sight problems. Some of the systems are being manufactured at Kibbutz Ga'ash. One of the units is being used by the handicapped at the Hadassah Community College in Jerusalem.

A computer screen can magnify text by up to 96 times its normal size. It can also have a split screen to allow the user with sight problems to magnify text from a book with a camera and see it along with the computer material.

Old age homes, clubs for army veterans, rehabilitation centres and schools have ordered the new systems for its sight-impaired members.

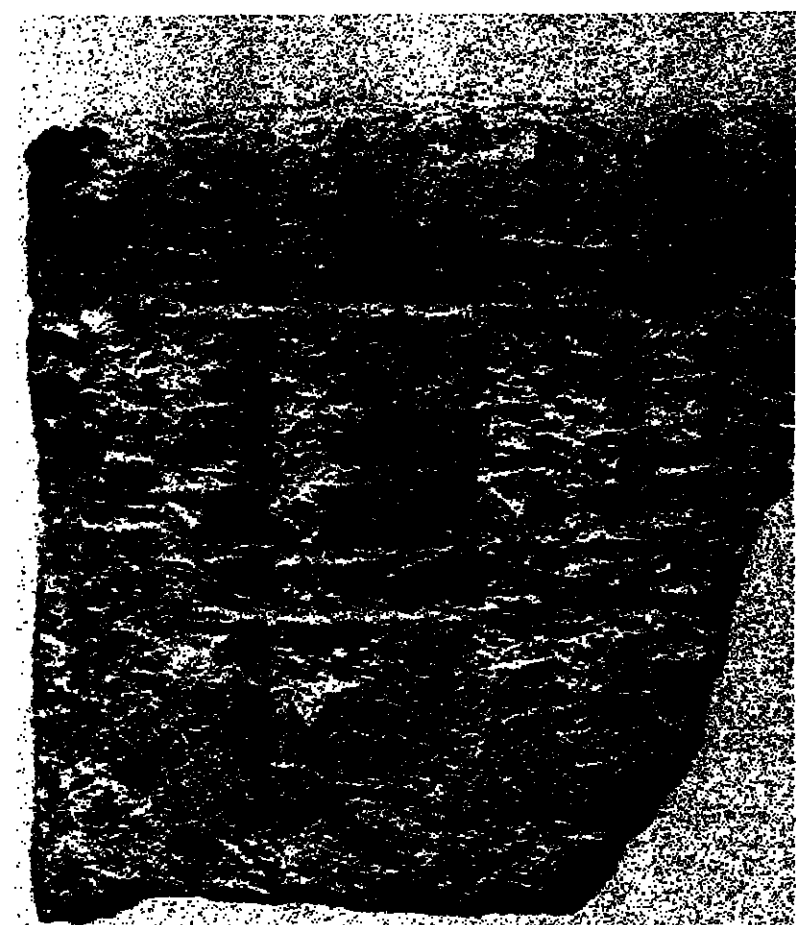
MOST members of Kupat Holim Clalit don't know that their medical histories have been transferred from the cardboard file to the computer, and that it is legal. The histories of some three million members is on computer file, and can be called up



by doctors, archivists in hospitals and computer programmers. Kupat Holim Clalit notes that when members joined the health fund, they agreed to abide by the fund's regulations, which include the right of Kupat Holim to computerize data.

But the health fund tries to calm those who don't like the idea, and promises that secrecy is being observed to the letter.

The computer can tell the health fund the number of patients hospitalized in intensive care units, for example, or how many suffer from a



Cuneiform slab being analysed by IBM computer

certain disease. It will also help prepare a computerized list of people waiting for elective operations - a queue that the fund and the Health Ministry swear they will reduce. If a hospital archive goes up in flames, the central computer will be able to supply the lost information.

THE ISRAEL Standards Institute has obtained a computerized device to check how well cars smashed up in accidents have been repaired at the body shop. This is important since after the repair, the car could have weak points that could result in serious accidents when it returns to the road.

The device uses lasers to check the body and skeleton of the car. The insurance companies and the assessors' association are discussing the possibility of requiring all cars that were involved in serious accidents to be checked by the device before being allowed to be driven again.

FEW CASHIERS at stores bother to scan the list of "bad" or "stolen" credit cards when ringing up a sale.

Now a computerized device called Kaspit has been installed at Shalom Stores, Burger Ranch, some petrol stations and other chains. When the credit (really debit) card is inserted, it turns on the computer, which scans the list of cards that have been stolen or tampered with. It releases a special signal if the card is on the blacklist.

THE HAIFA company Zorn Microelectronics, established by Elron and American investors, claims to have developed the latest word in data processors. The company says the processors will cause a "revolution" in the computer business and lead to the next generation of computers and artificial intelligence. The digital processors have been miniaturized to such a tiny size that they can be installed in aircraft and radar systems, and in devices for medical simulation, electronic warfare and communications. The tiny chips have 300 times the capacity of a Digital Vax 11/750, for example. It is not only smaller but much faster, says the company.

Triumph of a visit

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA - Jerzy Maksymiuk conducting with Gad Lewertoff, Violist, (Tel Aviv Museum, November 23.)

THE conductor Jerzy Maksymiuk, who stayed on after the Polish Chamber Orchestra's Israel tour, turned his appearance with the Israel Chamber Orchestra into a triumph. Conducting with intense commitment and clarity and radiating irresistible charisma, the maestro obviously found the key to his players' hearts. Never before, in this concertgoer's memory, has the ICO performed with such brilliance and precision - a veritable virtuoso ensemble.

Gad Lewertoff, the viola soloist, offered an impeccable rendition of the Telemann and Seiber. His spotless intonation, warm tone and convincing stylistic grasp testified to instrumental mastery and interpretive authority.

The unorthodox programme included three 20th-century compositions. Polish composer Witold Lutoslawski's *Musique funebre*, dedicated to the memory of Bela Bartok, proved a deeply moving work, its tragic mood balanced by the inherently mellow string sonority. From the compositional standpoint, it amounted to an enthusiastic celebration of emancipated dissonance and the emotional impact it produces.

The Britten juxtaposed the violin's expressive melancholy in the prelude and the explosive energy of the entire ensemble in the *tour de force* *Foghorn*. Masterfully written, it is not charitable to the performers. *Elegie* by Maryas Seiber, colourfully scored, was of lesser interest.

The programme is being repeated all through the week in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. Don't miss it.

Natasha Tadson, pianist, (Tel Aviv Museum, November 22.)

The arrival of Natasha Tadson from Russia some 11 years ago effected a profound change in the professional orientation among our young musicians and those responsible for their development. Here was a pianist who proved it possible to live and work in Israel and stand up to the most stringent demands of the international competition circuit.

As time passed, more prize-winning pianists emerged - Ilan Rechtman, Daniel Gortler, Ori Shihor - while Tadson kept polishing her art. Her latest recital showed the 30-year-old pianist now aiming at the very peaks of the piano art.

When she succeeded - as in the Chopin B major Nocturne, the Alkan and parts of the Schubert-Liszt - the result was spellbinding. Yet even when not entirely in focus, the playing remained rich in beauty and artistic conviction.

Tadson possesses the kind of seemingly effortless instrumental fluency which is the dream of every pianist. It extends to runs, double notes, trills, chords - you name it. She also produces an enchanting singing tone and voices the textures skilfully and intelligently. In terms of instrumental mastery, not a single detail remained unattended to.

Where she appeared less secure was with pacing the music. Every now and again, the faster sections would lose the required poise and clarity and the shadow of mannerism lurched uncomfortably close.

But on the whole, Natasha Tadson is clearly on the right track. With her phenomenal gift, we haven't heard the last word yet. ELI KAREV

Big bang becomes a crash

BIG BANG, Britain's ambitious stock exchange computer system, is off to a slow and bumpy start. The \$2 billion, multi-computer system is experiencing failures which experts think will last for at least six months.

The system, aimed at automating all stock and bond activity in the London stock exchange, started operating about a month ago and suffered its first set-back two hours after its inauguration when the entire system stopped functioning, leaving thousands of stockbrokers without information or trading tools.

Despite assurances by Big Bang's directors that problems are being corrected, the system collapsed again the next day, settling into an almost routine pattern of "crashes" during periods of intensive activity.

Computer experts from Mod-Comp, the manufacturer of Big Bang's computers, said the system collapsed because it was overloaded. The system was initially designed to handle 200 requests per second. Computer engineers are investigating ways to increase the load while preventing "crashes."

London's financial community, which greeted the new system with guarded enthusiasm, regards it now as a "white elephant" and stockbrokers are maintaining written records of their activities in anticipation of computer failures.

DORON PELY



Feedback system helps sick kids

COMPUTER BRIEFS / DORON PELY

Computerized therapy for sick children: A micro-computer is helping sick children at the rehabilitation department of Bikur Holim Hospital overcome communication and learning problems.

The Apple computer can provide children suffering from neurological problems with a visual and audio-feedback system, to increase concentration and reaction time, according to Karen Yaniv, a special education teacher at the department.

Specially designed keyboards and sensitive switches help the children operate the computer. Children who do not communicate verbally use a symbolic language programme called Bliss. Each child has a private disc containing the language symbols mastered so far.

The machine is not a substitute for human interaction but a teaching aid.

Optic discs for personal computers: Small-size optic discs, capable of storing huge amounts of information, can now be fitted to IBM personal computers and compatible machines.

The discs, manufactured by Optotech of America and marketed in Israel by Miltron, can store more than 800,000,000 characters on a surface 5.25 inches in diameter. A miniaturized laser "gun" reads the information off the surface of the disc and transfers it to the computer's display screen.

High capacity optic discs are well suited for storing information banks, books, aerial photographs and medical information. They provide a small storage surface for large amounts of information which can be retrieved rapidly.

First quarter profits for Digital Equipment Corporation: Digital Equipment Corporation announced first quarter revenues of \$2,038 billion, a rise of 26 per cent over the same period last year.

First quarter net profits were \$183 million, a rise of 153 per cent over last year. Digital's president, Ken Olson, attributed the rise in revenues to his company's policy of introducing new products into the market.

Boroughts + Sperry - Unisys: A new computer company, created by the merging, six months ago, of Boroughts and Sperry corporations, got a new name last week - Unisys. The recently-created company is second to IBM in assets and revenues with \$12 billion combined revenues last year.

The search for the new name took six months, and the search committee received 31,000 suggestions before deciding on Unisys. Lee Machen, a software engineer from Atlanta, Georgia won \$5,000 for suggesting the new name.

Contract negotiations with a computer: Wage and contract negotiations between the workers' union and management of Paz corporation are taking place with the aid of a special computer programme.

The programme, a computerized signed in Paz with IFPS - a decision-support system marketed in Israel by IBS.

The computer model allows the construction of flexible wage tables containing elements such as basic salary, seniority, rank and cost-of-living index. Various alternatives can be constructed for immediate consideration by the negotiating parties. The figures generated by the computer are acceptable to the union, management and the government, according to Amos Bahir, head of administration for Paz.



World Development Report 1986: The '86 edition of this annual report examines trade and pricing policies in world agriculture and looks at the role of governments in agriculture to show what their pricing and trade policies mean for economic development. 320 pages. NIS 14.90

Investing in Development: Lessons of World Bank Experience by Warren C. Baum and Stokes M. Tolbert. Investing in Development provides guidance to officials and others in developing countries in selecting, preparing, and carrying out development policies and investment projects. NIS 18.90.

World Economic Outlook 1986: A Survey by the Staff of the International Monetary Fund. A comprehensive interdepartmental review of world economic developments. Contains descriptions of development and policies, as well as projections to 1991 for individual countries. 268 pages. NIS 20.70

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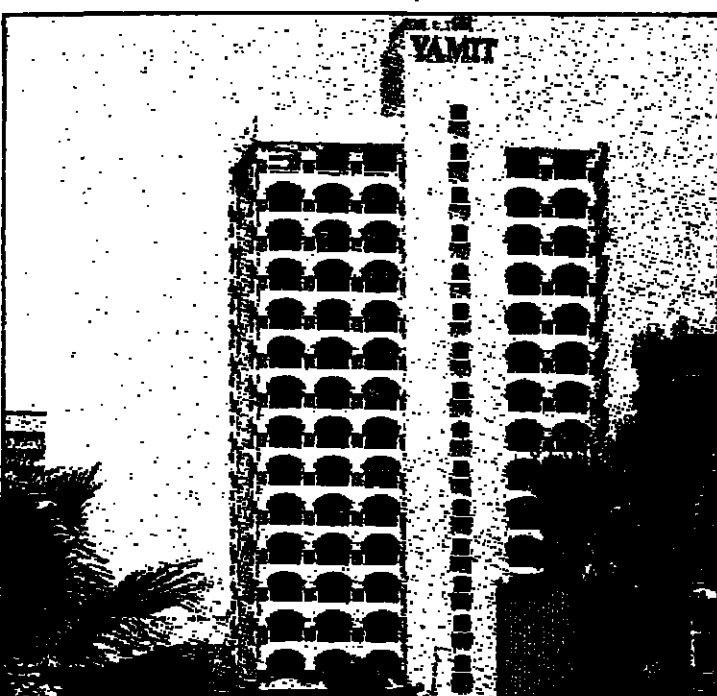
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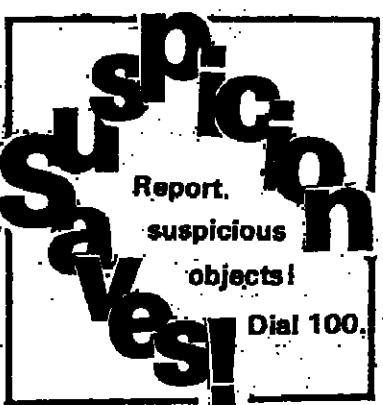
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BASKETBALL

Maccabi immune to turmoil

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The National Basketball League continued to heat up after ten rounds of play. Only undefeated champions Maccabi Tel Aviv, perched comfortably on the top of the table, have managed to avoid the constant turmoil and weekly changes typifying the rest of the league.

Continuing their pace, Maccabi walloped Betar Tel Aviv 129-86. Even Betar, now sporting a four win and six losses record and sitting in seventh place, are not immune to concern over relegation, as they are only two points up on 11th and 12th place Hapoel Eitan Gvat and Hapoel Ramat Gan.

The co-feature of the tenth round found two of the three teams that have been previously tied for second place facing off against each other. Galil Elyon invaded the sports stadium in Holon to meet the local Hapoel. Galil's strength is their front court. Desi Barmore, 23 points, Kenny Bannister, 20 points (16 in the second half) and James Terry, 18 points and 10 rebounds, once again led the way in a 88-80 victory.

Galil Elyon were led offensively by Brad Leard with 27 points. On defence, Galil tried switching from zone to man-to-man but nothing could stop Hapoel Holon's front line from scoring.

Holon now have sole possession of second place.



SWAT. — Hapoel Holon's Desi Barmore bats away a shot by an anguished Terry White (left) during Holon's 88-80 home victory over Hapoel Galil Elyon Monday night.

The other key match-up of the round had Elitzur Netanya, previously part of the three-way tie for second place, losing ground by virtue of their 95-103 loss to on-again, off-again Hapoel Tel Aviv at the Ussishkin Stadium. The host team started four big men in order to counter Netanya's major strength of run-and-gun basketball led.

Hapoel Tel Aviv grabbed so many rebounds that Netanya couldn't get their running game going and had to resort to their half-court offence — the weakest part of their game. Don Robinson finally came out of his shell and garnered 24 points and 14 rebounds to go along with Lavon Mercer's 25 points on the way to victory.

In the capital, Hapoel Jerusalem extricated themselves from the muck at the bottom of the table by defeating Hapoel Eitan Gvat 100-90. Lavar Hearns, 31 points and David Blatt's accurate passing sustained an attack which put Jerusalem ahead for good after six minutes. Gvat's top scorer was contract player Alan Hardy with 27 points, 20 in the second half. The win put Jerusalem in the ninth place with a 3-7 record.

In other action Maccabi Haifa, topped by Doron Shefa's 29 points, pulled their record to 5-5 by tripping Maccabi Ramat Gan 89-88 at Kfar Hamaacabiah. Hapoel Haifa got double-figure scoring from five players to help offset Keith Bennett's 37 points for Hapoel Ramat Gan and gained a come-from-behind victory, 94-92. In this battle of the lower end of the league, Hapoel Haifa moved to 10th place.

A hacker's guide to better tennis

By PHILIP GILLON

When Blanche Blumberg invited me to participate in one of her tennis clinics at the Accadia Hotel at the beginning of November, I thought that she was out of her mind.

"What if it rains?" I asked.

"Oh, no," she declared with great confidence. "It never rains at the beginning of November. There'll be no problem."

Knowing what a super-organiser Blanche is, and that she (obviously) has a direct link to somebody with control of these things, I agreed to go. But I took the elementary precaution of insisting on rain insurance against the clinic being ruined by storms.

As it happened, she proved to be right, as usual, although she cut it very fine: as the last ball of the last tournament was played, the first sullen raindrops fell on the players and spectators. By the time they had scampered from the courts to the hotel building, a deluge had begun, and, as all Israel knows, it lasted for days and days.

The week-end was organised in the usual way: in the mornings we had lessons on various shots and competitions that tested whether we had absorbed what we were taught; and in the afternoons we had doubles and singles tournaments.

We had six coaches: Jackie Saul, the head coach at the Accadia and former national coach; Lionel Samuelson and Bob Goodman, his assistants; Diana Campbell and Carol Hymowitz from the Israel Tennis Centre; and Blanche herself. Let me say at once that they were all wonderful. While they were teaching us, we realised how absurdly simple a game of tennis is. If this impression has not survived the lapse of a couple of weeks since then, that is not their fault.

But they were not exactly tactful. Seeing my roundarm emulation of John McEnroe's left-arm service,

Diana Campbell laughed. "Here we have a great big tall man trying to disguise himself as a dwarf. Throw the ball up so as to come down on it with all your height!"

She taught us something that all club players would do well to remember — never hurry the service. We are all in such a rush to get on with the game, and perhaps to catch our opponents off guard by a sneak attack, that we move into the service far too fast.

"It's the one time you are in complete control," Campbell said of the serve. "Watch the professionals, see how deliberate they are. When you've tossed the ball up, don't rush to hit it. Take your time. Make sure you time it right."

I thought of the way Shabaz Perkins freezes in motion like somebody playing the game "Statues", how he somehow gets the ball to stay motionless at the top of the toss, while he winds himself up to hit it with all his might. Of course she's right about taking our time before launching the racket at the ball. For that matter, the principle of deliberation applies to every shot. Club players tend to hasten their shots as if they are trying desperately to jump on to a moving bus.

I am particularly proud that I have taught myself to run up to midcourt for an approach volley off the return after I have served. But she pointed out that I am doing this so frantically that I did not hit the serve clearly. "If you hit the ball full well in front of you, and follow through to the opposite side of your body, your impetus will carry you forward to where you want to get."

It's very easy. Just do it.

We were given a tip about the smash, the shot most dreaded by club players. If the ball is going to bounce beyond the service line, don't try to smash it in midair, let it bounce first. Don't wind yourself up for the smash the way you do for

your service — although the smash so resembles the service, it differs from it in a very important respect. You don't toss the ball up — it descends on you from the great blue yonder at an angle. So just wind your racket back round your head, point the finger of your opposite hand at the ball as it comes down, and boom! Bob's your uncle.

One of the most beautiful and aesthetic sights in tennis for many years has been my preparatory backswing for my forehand drive. But these experts would have none of it. Long backswings, they told us, are no longer kosher. A short backswing and good timing are all that are needed — but you may continue to use your long follow-through as much as you like.

The key to where you hit your backhand is getting your feet right. There's one position for them if you want to go down the line, another if you want to hit cross-court. And when you hit, throw out the hand without the racket behind you to get balance. "There's no need to hurt your empty hand at the ball as well as the racket."

Feet are again the secret of success when you come to the volley, either backhand or forehand. Most club players stand square to the net, so that they can get the racket either way when the shot is hit in their direction. The stance is right for starters, but must be changed when the time for action comes. Move your feet and your shoulder so as to get sideways to the ball when you hit it.

On the other hand, never do an elaborate wind-up and a great swoosh for a volley. It's a short, crisp punch, like Joe Louis used on Max Schmelling to avenge black America on the Nazi champion. Finally, and perhaps most important of all, don't stand around admiring yourself or umping your shot after you have hit the ball. Move as fast as you can into



SUPER ORGANIZER. — Blanche Blumberg has a good backhand and weather control.

position to take the return of it.

I have a suggestion for Blanche: in future clinics she should have special sessions on the second service and the return of service. It seems to me that the main problem of club players is that they try to blast their first service as if they were "Boom-Boom" Boris Becker; if it goes out, they then push the second serve gently over the net, trying to do so fast, while the opponent still has the abortive Becker serve humming around his ears as the ball bounces back off the netting. When they receive, they get so excited about the soft second service that they rush forward and drive it with colossal strength into the bottom of the net or the back wire.

So we learned a great deal. If we had been 10 years old, all of it would have remained with us forever. But it is not so easy to change tennis habits at an older age. Yet it should be done, and can be done. In fact, I think I'm doing it. I hope I'm doing it.

TEL AVIV. — The National soccer team defeated the National reserve 11 by 5-1 in the first training match under new coach Miljenko Mihic. Shalom Tikva scored three goals and Yoni Malmilian and Nissim Conen one apiece.

League 3-2 Monday night. In Calgary, Paul Reinhart scored the game's first three goals and John Tonelli added three assists as the Flames defeated the Edmonton Oilers 6-5.

TEL AVIV. — The National soccer team defeated the National reserve 11 by 5-1 in the first training match under new coach Miljenko Mihic. Shalom Tikva scored three goals and Yoni Malmilian and Nissim Conen one apiece.

TENNIS

ITA offer Czechs \$25,000

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israel Tennis Association chairman David Harnik yesterday sent a letter to the Czech Tennis Federation offering them \$25,000 if they agree to play the March 13-15 first-round World Group Davis Cup tie between Israel and Czechoslovakia at Ramat Hasharon, even though the draw for the 1987 competition gave the Czechs a home match and thus choice of venue.

In his letter to Czech Tennis Federation president Cyril Suk, Harnik said that the ITA would be responsible for the air fares and top-class hotel accommodation of the Czech contingent should they come to Israel. He told Suk that it was possible to play the tie outdoors here in mid-March (instead of indoors, as would be the case in Czechoslovakia).

The visit of the star-studded Czech team would give a tremendous boost to the local game and ensure big crowds at Ramat Hasharon, for what will be Israel's cup debut in the 16-nation World Group premier division.

Dolphins whip Jets

MIAMI (AP). — Quarterback Dan Marino threw for 289 yards and four touchdowns and Lorenzo Hampton ran for 148 yards and scored three times as the Miami Dolphins clobbered the East-legend New York Jets 45-3 Monday night and ended the Jets' nine-game winning streak.

Marino completed 29 of 36 passes, in an uncharacteristic short-passing ball-control game that kept the ball in Miami's hands for almost two-thirds of the game and kept the explosive New York offense off the field.

That gave him 31 touchdown passes, making him the first National Football League quarterback to throw for 30 touchdowns in three straight years.

The win evened Miami's record at 6-6 and kept their flickering wildcard playoff hopes alive. The Jets, who lost for the first time since the second week of the season, are 10-2, still a game ahead of the New England Patriots in the American Football Conference East.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE EAST										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
N.Y. Jets	10	2	0	.833	246	246		10	2	0
New England	9	3	0	.750	236	240		9	3	0
Miami	6	6	0	.500	221	203		6	6	0
Buffalo	3	9	0	.250	132	263		3	9	0
Indianapolis	0	12	0	.000	144	252		0	12	0

CENTRAL										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
Cincinnati	8	4	0	.667	295	298		8	4	0
Cleveland	8	4	0	.667	289	263		8	4	0
Pittsburgh	4	8	0	.333	263	263		4	8	0
Houston	3	4	0	.250	225	232		3	4	0

WEST										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
Denver	9	3	0	.750	287	191		9	3	0
L.A. Raiders	8	4	0	.667	255	229		8	4	0
Kansas City	7	5	0	.583	263	263		7	5	0
Seattle	6	6	0	.500	201	178		6	6	0
San Diego	3	10	0	.167	250	312		3	10	0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE EAST										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
N.Y. Giants	10	2	0	.833	243	174		10	2	0
Washington	10	2	0	.833	263	210		10	2	0
Dallas	7	5	0	.583	201	264		7	5	0
Philadelphia	3	9	0	.250	176	233		3	9	0
St. Louis	2	10	0	.167	163	277		2	10	0

CENTRAL										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
Chicago	10	2	0	.833	251	140		10	2	0
Minnesota	9	3	0	.750	276	214		9	3	0
Detroit	5	7	0	.417	201	219		5	7	0
Green Bay	3	9	0	.250	167	198		3	9	0
Tampa Bay	2	10	0	.167	188	338		2	10	0

WEST										
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA		W	L	T
L.A. Rams	8	4	0	.667	218	193		8	4	0
San Francisco	7	5	0	.583	260	178		7	5	0
New Orleans	6	6	0	.500	210	195		6	6	0
Atlanta	5	7	0	.417	206	216		5	7	0

COMMENT

Shadow on Amos' glory

When Amos Mansdorf was asked whether his achievement in winning the S.A. Open Tennis Championship was not the greatest thing that had ever happened to Israeli tennis, he answered tactfully, "Perhaps by an individual, but I think that winning the Davis Cup zone final was more important, because it was a team effort."

Despite his modest disclaimer, his victory in Johannesburg must be recognized as marking a major breakthrough for Israeli tennis. It was the first win by an Israeli in a major event. Tennis is basically an individual game, notwithstanding the Davis Cup; it is not a team sport like football, cricket or baseball. In essence, we have a gladiatorial contest. Mansdorf proved in South Africa that in him we have a worthy protagonist.

Mansdorf also went out of his way to pay tribute to the former national champion, Shlomo Glickstein, who first placed Israel on the tennis map. Glickstein is by no means finished as a top level player, as he proved in the Davis Cup, but he is clearly no longer the country's supreme star. Mansdorf has taken over the spot that Glickstein occupied for a decade.

There has never been any doubt about Mansdorf's ability, although, for some time, in the past there were questions about his behaviour and his temperament. Nobody can fault his conduct any longer: his manners on court both at Wimbledon recently and then in Johannesburg, were impeccable, and he has a fortunate ability to handle interviews and press conferences in a style worthy of a high-ranking diplomat.

Some cynics have questioned the value of his S.A. win on the ground that so many top players boycotted the tournament. This is unfair. A field that includes Andres Gomez, Kevin Curren and Johan Kriek is a very strong one indeed.

From the tennis point of view, the great advance made by Mansdorf was that he proved that he can win day after day. It was already manifest that on occasion he could beat the best: a few weeks ago, he defeated Henri Leconte one day at Wimbledon, only to lose anti-climactically to Pavol Slovik the next day. Something similar happened at the Ramat Hasharon Grand Prix. What distinguishes the men from the boys in tennis is that their will to win never abates, even after a victory.

So, as far as his tennis is concerned, there can be no limit to Mansdorf's glory. An extraneous factor has cast a shadow on that glory, however — he and the other Israelis went to South Africa in defiance of a broad international sporting boycott imposed on that unhappy country because of its apartheid policies. This has resulted in the Foreign Ministry sending a reprimand to the Israel Tennis Authority.

The decision to go to South Africa was an individual one made by the players, not by the ITA. They have been going for years without a peep of protest from the Foreign Ministry, who, if anything approved of the S.A. connection.

The players justify their defiance of the boycott on various grounds. The main one is that they are only concerned with sport, not politics. This is as disingenuous as it appears to be simple. Playing sport in South Africa must nowadays be considered a political act, because the South African white administrators of sport introduced apartheid into sport. This resulted in the boycott. Even if the system has since been breached to some extent, on the sports fields, playing sport there cannot be divorced from politics as neatly as the players suggest.

Another argument is that, if Western sportsmen can play against totalitarian states like the Soviet Union, which also limits civil liberties, why shouldn't they play against South Africa? The argument runs that, if players were to boycott countries because of dislike for the regimes, there would be no international sport. This argument disregards the all-important factor that other countries do not have official discrimination in sport.

In fact, the strongest argument in favour of the South Africans is that they have yielded to the boycott and have cleaned up their act, that apartheid is officially condemned by almost every major sport. Certainly the improvement has been tremendous, particularly at the top levels. The days are long past when South Africa refused to allow an English touring team to include Basil de Oliveira, a former South African coloured man. Arthur Ashe, the first black to win Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, went to South Africa for the S.A. Open. Even in one of the strongest bastions of apartheid, Orange Free State, former West Indian cricket star Alvin Kalichman is now a hero.

But these reforms start to apply mainly only in the top echelons. At lower levels, in club and school sport, apartheid holds sway. A general objection to boycotts in sport is that they are dismal failures, as happened when the West boycotted the Moscow Games in 1980 because of Afghanistan, and the Eastern bloc boycotted the Los Angeles Games in 1984 in retaliation. But this argument does not seem to apply to the boycott of South Africa, which has been remarkable effective.

Mansdorf and the other players cannot hide behind stock phrases about being concerned only with sport, not politics. Their very appearance in South Africa, while a personal act, also becomes, willy nilly, a political act.

There is still a possible middle course. Many players who play in South Africa have gone to great pains to assert their loathing of apartheid. Glickstein, Perkins and Mansdorf should do the same.

Windies denied

KARACHI (AP). — A defiant eight-wicket partnership between Imran Khan and Tauseef Ahmed enabled Pakistan to draw the third and final cricket Test here yesterday against the West Indies. But although they never won, the West Indies kept intact their remarkable record of not losing a series in seven years.

With the third and final Test drawn, the series also ended in a draw. Pakistan won the first Test at Lahore and the West Indies won the second Test at Karachi.

FINAL SCORES: W 260 and 211; Pakistan 239 and 125-7.

Naor makes semis

By JACK LEON

RAMAT HASHARON. — Israel's sixth-seeded Amit Naor yesterday defeated the singles semi-finals of the ITC Frankel satellite-circuit Masters tournament here, beating Rumanian Davis Cup racket Andrei Dirlu — seeded fourth — 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

Naor now meets West German giant killer Neiner Moring, who got past No. 2 seed David Lewis of New Zealand 6-3, 6-1 to achieve his second tournament success against a seeded opponent.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 3:00 Teletext 3:03 Keep Fit 3:15 School Broadcasts 14:00 Teletext 14:03 Keep Fit 14:15 The Time Tunnel 15:00 Every-thing's University 16:00 Pretty Butcherly 16:25 TV Game 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine

WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES: 17:30 Somersaults

ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES: 18:30 News roundup 18:32 Agriculture Today 19:00 Health Magazine 19:30 News 19:30 News

ISRAELI PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup

20:02 From the Movies — cinema magazine

20:30 Between the Chairs — bi-weekly magazine

21:00 Mobet Newscast

21:30 Mobet

22:05 The Buddy Holly Story, 1978 biographical film about the American rock hero

00:05 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Three's Company 21:30 Alfred Hitchcock 22:00 News in English 22:30 Description

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north): 13:30 Another Live 14:00 700 Club 14:30 Shape-Up 15:00 Afternoon Movie: River of No Return 16:30 Healthful 17:00 Super Book 17:30 Muppets 18:00 That's Hollywood 18:30 The Campbell's 19:00 News 20:00 Simon & Simon 21:00 Remington Stamp 22:00 Cagney & Lacey 23:00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6:02 Morning Melodies 7:00 Hebrew: Sing Quartet No. 78 (Wien); Brahms: Quintet for Clarinet Op. 115; Debussy: Sonata No. 4 for Strings (Musical); Beethoven: Symphony No. 4 (Vienna); Schubert: Winterreise (Fischer-Dieskau); 9:00 Shostakovich: Polka from "Age of Gold" (Bernstein); Chausson: Poeme; Ravel: Sonata No. 4 for Strings (Musical); Schubert: Winterreise (Fischer-Dieskau); 11:00 Shostakovich: Symphony No. 5 (Bournemouth/Berglund); 12:00 N. Usher, violin, M. Frishan and K. Alan, piano voices by Lisa, Wolfe, Panchetti and Ginta; 13:00 Mozart: Divertimento K.138; Beethoven: Wellington's Victory; Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 1; Borodin: String Quartet No. 2; Tchaikovsky: 1812, overture; 15:00 Contemporary Music; 16:00 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra under David Robertson; Works by Berlioz, Rimsky-Korsakov, Sibelius and Rossini; Alexander: "Songs of Love and Expectation"; Achorn: Hebrew Melody; Bloch: "Eggs" from "Ba'al Shem"; suite; 17:30 Music from the Distant Past; 18:00 Carl Maria von Weber — 200th Anniversary, Part 3 (repeated); 19:00 Mendelssohn: Rondo Brilliant for Piano and Orchestra; Dvorak: Romantic Pieces for Violin and Piano (Isak, Holcsek); Maxwell-Davies: 8 Songs for a Mad King; Schostakovich: Semestre Suite; 22:00 Music; 23:00 Opera: Puccini: Turandot (Cabella, Carreras); 23:00 Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 4; Brahms: Ballade in B major Op. 10; Schubert: 5 Songs from the year 1813

First Programme

6:03 Programmes for Olim 7:30 Favourite Old Songs 8:06 Composes — with Benny Hendei 9:00 Hebrew songs 9:30 Encounter — live family magazine 10:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 11:10 School Broadcasts 12:30 Education for all 12:05 Oriental songs 12:30 News in English 12:30 News in French 14:00 Children's programmes 15:35 Notes on a New Book 16:05 Programme for Senior Citizens 17:20 Everyman's University 18:00 Jewish Traditions 18:50 Bible Reading 19:05 Lesson in Hebrew 20:05 Programmes for Olim 22:05 A Friend from the Same Planet

Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics 6:30 Editorial Review 6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner 7:00 This Morning — news magazine 8:05 Making an Issue 9:05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli 10:05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine 11:30 Safe Journey 12:10 O.K. on Two 13:00 Midday — news commentary; music 14:05 Humour 15:05 Magic Moments 16:05 Songs and Homework 17:10 Economics Magazine 18:05 Spotlight 18:45 Today in Sport 19:05 Today — radio newscast 19:35 Army and Defence Magazine 20:05 Politics Magazine 21:05 Victory songs 22:05 Treasure Hunt 00:15 Stage and Screen

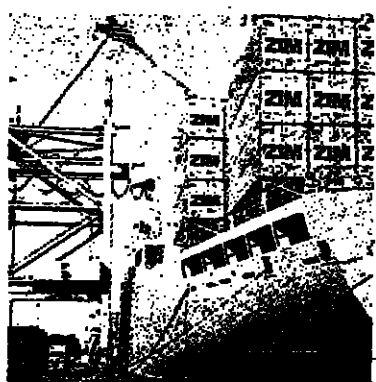
Army

6:05 University on the Air 6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information 7:07 "707" — with Alit Arsky 8:05 Good Morning Israel 9:05 In the Morning — with Eli Yisrael 10:05 Coffee Break 11:05 Night Hunt — with Rafi Reshef 13:05 Israeli Times 15:05 Daily Meeting — with Ori Yaniv 16:05 Four in the Afternoon 17:00 Evening Newscast 18:05 Army and Defence Magazine 19:05 Music 20:05 The IDF Troops

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Inflation

	1986	1985
October Consumer Price Index (baseline: 1985=100)	156.2	134.0
October's inflation rate	↑ 2.4%	↑ 4.7%
August-October rate (in annual terms)	↑ 23.9%	↑ 57.6%
Twelve months to October	↑ 16.6%	↑ 232%
Price Index for inputs in residential building (baseline: October 1983=100)	2,039.1	1,605.7
October increase in index	↑ 0.4%	↑ 0.3%
Wholesale price index (baseline: 1977=100)	2,174.0	1,847.5
October increase in index	↑ 1.1%	↑ 3.2%



Exchange Rates

Rate of shekel to dollar (as of November 25)	1.4930	1.479.3
Rate of shekel to basket	1.4952	-

Unemployment

	July-September	Apr.-June
Number of jobless (seasonally adjusted)	88,000	104,000
Unemployed (as per cent of labour force)	7.8%	6.7%

Government Finance

	Monetary injection (+) absorption (-)*
October	NIS -1m. +NIS 550m.
August-October (monthly average)	+NIS 234m. +NIS 205m.
April-October (monthly average)	+35m. +115m.
(since start of fiscal year)	

Foreign Trade and Finance

	1986	1985	change
First ten months of			
Trade deficit	\$2.0b.	\$1.7b.	+19.9%
Merchandise exports	\$5.5b.	\$4.8b.	+14.2%
Merchandise imports	\$7.5b.	\$6.5b.	+15.7%
Foreign currency reserves (Oct.)	\$3.3b.	\$2.4b.	+37.5%



Japanese bring new labour style to U.K.

EBBW VALE, Wales (Reuter). - Kazuo Murata often strolls around the assembly lines of his battery factory telling staff that every 10 minutes working should be lived as if they were the last 10 minutes of their lives.

After four years, his philosophy no longer sounds as strange, and un-British to the 240 Welsh employees of the Japanese company, Yuasa Batteries (UK) Ltd., as it once did.

Yuasa's sales have expanded five-fold since production started in 1983 and with productivity matching that of the Osaka-based parent company. The firm this year won the Queen Elizabeth Award for export achievement.

"I tell my workers that if they don't enjoy their work, they are throwing away their lives."

Yuasa is one of 12 Japanese companies, including well-known names such as Sony, Hitachi and Brother, to have established themselves in Wales in recent years and one of 45 to have opened production facilities in Britain.

Government officials believe the companies are evolving a unique synthesis of Japanese and British working practices, which could eventually have a profound influence on the entire British economy.

According to Japanese figures, investment in Britain up to last March totalled \$3.14 billion, one-third of all Japanese investment in the 12-nation European Community.

With a strong yen threatening to blunt the competitive edge of Japanese exports and with Europe fixing increasingly rigid quotas on Japanese imports, the tide is expected to increase dramatically, according to Andy Golding, a senior official at the Department of Trade and Industry.

From the British point of view, overseas investment promises to help reduce the country's chronic unemployment, which at 3.2 million accounts for 11.6 per cent of the work-force.

Like all Japanese companies, Yuasa expects total job commitment and company loyalty, flexibility and teamwork from its workers, Murata said. In return, it encourages workers to take initiatives and rewards them with swift promotion, he said.

during a tour of the modern production facility on the outskirts of Ebbw Vale. The decline of traditional coal mining has left over 20 per cent of Ebbw Vale's local work-force jobless.

"I tell my workers that if they don't enjoy their work, they are throwing away their lives. If they do only what they are forced to do, the result is not good," he said.

A large sign on the factory floor reads: "A little better every day." All employees, including Murata, wear beige fatigues and baseball caps and share common canteen and bathroom facilities. Promising workers are sent to Japan to learn more about the parent company.

Employees say they are pleased with the system. "Where I worked before, you kept your mouth shut, did your hours and went home," said Paul Marshman, a production worker.

"Here, you're allowed to express ideas and given time to work on them. If you achieve something, you get something back."

"I've got on in this place. They recognize talent and encourage it," said Huw Seawick, who began as a production line worker in 1983 three years ago and is now a shift supervisor.

According to Golding, the Komatsu Co., making hydraulic excavators in northeast England, had even introduced morning exercises for its workers. To his surprise, most employees said they enjoyed the brief workouts.

Initially suspicious of trade unions, Japanese companies are becoming increasingly willing to reach single-union agreements with the traditionally non-inflamant electricians and engineering unions. But two-thirds of their British employees are still not unionized, Golding said.

He said the decision by the Nissan, the world's fourth-largest car maker, to build a plant in northeast England was the most significant development so far in the flow of Japanese investment to Britain.

Sited in an unemployment black-spot, the plant was opened by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September and will eventually employ 2,400 workers. It could also attract a number of smaller companies in its wake.

Isuzu, which manufactures car seats for Nissan in Japan, has already followed it to Britain, announcing its intention of opening a factory near the new car plant, which will provide a further 200 jobs.

"We hope that what's happened so far is just the beginning," Golding said.

Forbes: Cutting taxes will boost revenue

U.S. publisher says supply-side economics will work in Israel, too

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - In many ways, he would be prime material for a *Forbes* magazine profile.

A president and chief operating officer who is perpetuating the decline - and profitability - of an already successful venture. An economic prognosticator with a knack for making the right call. The third generation to put his imprint on a family publishing empire. Scion of one of the richest families in the U.S.

But, because his name is Malcolm Forbes Jr., *Forbes* subscribers aren't likely to be reading that article. Instead, those readers get an editorial product shaped and nurtured by Forbes and his namesake father.

How does the younger Forbes deal with the question of nepotism? On a visit to Tel Aviv, he showed a self-deprecating wit that dispelled any notion that he might be chafing to free himself of the shadow of his globetrotting, motorcycling, hot-air ballooning father.

He recalled that he and his brother used to joke with his father, who owns a majority share in the magazine. "We used to tell him how good he'd look with a gold watch," the traditional present for retiring employees in the U.S.

"One day, my father decided he had had enough of this from his sons," Forbes said. Whereupon the elder Forbes told his sons of a family-owned publishing house in the U.S. The son, in his 20s, suggested to his father, then in his 50s, that the company institute mandatory retirement at 65. "That's a splendid idea," said the father. "We'll put that rule in for everybody but me." As the story goes, the father lived through his 60s, 70s and 80s. When he was 96, he toddled into his son's office and said, "Son, you're 65. You're out."

Forbes, 39, said that cautionary tale chastened both his brother and himself, teaching them the "meaning of the word 'discretion.'"

While he hasn't followed his father's lead in daredevil sports ("He didn't start those until he was 45. I still have time."), Forbes unabashedly champions the family ideological line of free enterprise. One notable advertising campaign identified the magazine as a "capitalist tool," and Forbes carried the message of tax cutting, deregulation and privatization when he addressed

a session of the Israel-America Trade Week last Thursday. "There's extraordinary creativity and human capital waiting to be unlocked [in Israel]," he told a breakfast meeting of businessmen and journalists. "If you cut tax rates in half, the government wouldn't lose a shekel in income and, in fact, the receipts would go up."

Jabbing the air to make his point,



Malcolm Forbes Jr. (Israel Sun)

Forbes cited a reduction in the top U.S. tax rate from 70 per cent to 50 per cent, enacted several years ago. The Treasury Department predicted that income would fall, he said, but instead, the percentage of money paid by those in the top tax bracket rose 10 per cent. The U.S. tax bill passed this year - if left unaltered - would cut the top federal tax rate to 28 per cent for families and 34 per cent for corporations, he said, predicting that it will have an "enormous impact" on other countries.

"It'll force them to do something they wouldn't want to do, or what they think they can't do," he said.

The reason this will come about... is simply because in this day and age, Forbes said, "capital is very mobile and people are very mobile. Both capital and people go to where the opportunities are. If the U.S. has a low tax rate and other countries don't, capital and brains will be attracted to the U.S."

"So," he concludes, "out of sheer self-defence," the other nations will follow.

And what of one tiny country located on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean? "Israel has a great reputation around the world for making the desert bloom," Forbes said. "It's my gratuitous advice to change your tax codes to let your own people bloom."

Vegetable price gougers get unwanted publicity

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Like the pilgrims of colonial America who put criminals in wood stocks in public cases, believing that publicity was part of the punishment, the Agriculture Ministry has begun to publicize the names of vegetable vendors selling potatoes and carrots above the legal prices.

"We will publicize their names because this is the only sanction we have until we take them to court," said Agriculture Ministry spokesman Naftali Yaniv. Last week, Yaniv's office released the names of 12 vendors of the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem areas. The Ministry's inspectors say that the vendors were either charging more than the 98 agorot a kilogramme or else were not displaying the vegetables' prices as the law requires.

Potatoes and carrots are the only vegetables still covered by the price control.

Some of the accused vendors, however, say the government is attacking a symptom of the problem, not the cause itself.

"If it's decided that carrots will cost 98 agorot a kilo, then you have to provide me with vegetable that I can sell at 98 agorot/kilo," said Yehoshua Penco, owner of the vegetable store on Ibn Gvirol across from Tel Aviv City Hall. "You can't say there's no carrots. I'm a store, I've got to provide carrots. So I buy in the black market."

The Agriculture Ministry says that Penco's store was selling carrots one day last week for NIS 2.40 a kilo.

"How can I have carrots [in my store] if it costs two shekels to get them and I have to sell them for 98 agorot?" Penco said in his defence.

"It's not worth it to sell potatoes," added Penco's partner, Nissim Ogilbo. "You don't earn anything. Instead of the government subsidizing people, I'm subsidizing people."

The retail prices of carrots and potatoes, the only vegetables whose prices are government-controlled, are now set at one shekel a kilo, according to Shimon Biran of the Vegetable Marketing and Production Board.

After the heavy rains earlier this month, the carrot supply did dwindle because workers could not get into the fields to pick them, Biran said. But now, he added, there is an ample supply of carrots and potatoes and thus little foundation to the vendors' claims that they must buy at black market prices because they have no other choice.

POLLUTION. - The Paz Co. has paid a NIS 3,580 fine for spilling pollutants into the Kishon river from one of its plants last December.

WORLD BUSINESS BRIEF

Gov't details terms for British Gas issue

LONDON (Reuter). - Britain's Conservative government yesterday took its boldest step yet in redefining the role of the state in Britain's post-war industrial economy when it announced the terms under which it will sell British Gas to the public.

About four billion shares in the state-owned gas monopoly are being offered at the equivalent of \$1.91 each, valuing the company at about \$7.9 billion and making it the biggest share issue to go on offer in London.

Dealings will start on December 8, but the shares are already changing hands at a slim premium on the "grey market" - agreements made in advance of trading between buyers and sellers to accept or deliver shares at a pre-estimated price.

THE SAINT-GOBAIN glass and construction company began selling 28 million shares to the public Monday, in what is viewed as a test of France's plan to privatize 64 other companies and banks.

The two-week sale of nearly two-thirds of Saint-Gobain's capital is aimed mainly at small investors, with shares selling at the equivalent of \$47. Bankers and brokers reported strong demand from both small and larger investors.

Government officials have said Saint-Gobain was selected as the first sale because of its healthy financial condition and because it

appealed to small investors before the Socialist government that ran France took it over in 1982.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICES rose 0.2 per cent last month, as higher new car prices offset a dip in gasoline prices, the government reported yesterday.

The increase in the Labour Department's consumer price index followed a 0.3 per cent rise in September and meant that, over the last 12 months, prices have risen at an annual rate of 1.5 per cent.

The October increase, which is seasonally adjusted, would amount to an annual inflation rate of 1.8 per cent if last month's rate held for 12 months.

GREECE WILL SPEND \$600 million to develop industry and protect the environment around the polluted Greek capital in a special European Community programme for poorer member countries.

The 12-nation trade bloc will grant \$380m. in the latest Integrated Mediterranean Programme, while the government and the European Investment Bank will contribute an additional \$220m., National Economy Minister Costas Simitis said Monday.

SYMPOSIUM - A four-day symposium on materials with novel structures and properties - of interest to the electronics, energy conversion and storage, and aerospace industries - opened at the Weizmann Institute yesterday.

For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.

But you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's For Some Me Not Fund helps the country's less fortunate elderly lessen the burden in their later years. Your contributions go a long way -

A sparkling social life!
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and friendship. The For Some Me Not Fund ensures that "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile!
Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

A warm glow on a cold evening!
The For Some Me Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing - desperately needed during the cold winter months.

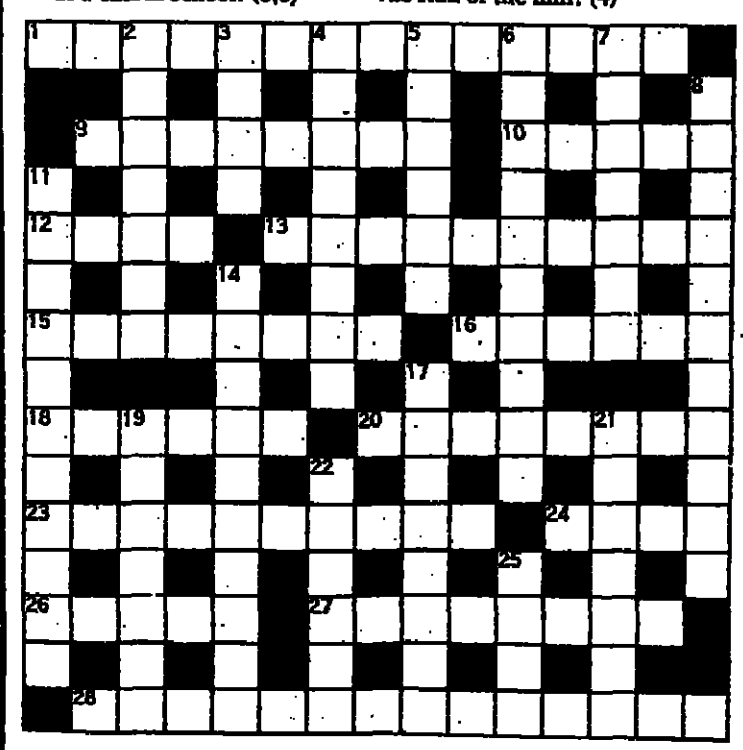
Bring a little comfort into their homes!
Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as fire alarms and burglar alarms.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FOR SOME ME NOT"

Accepting Offices:
Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, P.O. Box 100, Tel Aviv 61000.
Haifa: 18 Nardus St., Haifa 31000. Or mail to: The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000.

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Has a highly paid job at the Mint? (5,4,5)
 - They don't believe he needs foreign capital (8)
 - She who inspired the lyrics in the opera "Tosca" (5)
 - Empty sort of pun about a proposition (4)
 - Get into a plane to avoid persecution, maybe (4,6)
 - Barely used part of the house (6)
 - Scottish magistrate that is after security (6)
 - Approaching the age of rebellion? (6)
 - Lend a car out for a period of twelve months (8)
 - Choose to speak for all who have the vote (10)
 - Kind of blue cross put into a prepaid cover (4)
 - Israeli port I spin a yarn about (5)
 - Full of spirit, I get married and set out (8)
 - Orthographic instruction given at a charm school? (8,6)
- DOWN**
- A sign that visitors are unwelcome (4,3)
 - Collections of plants, perhaps (4)
 - Abnormally poor rate for a machine-worker (8)
 - Shattered female immersed in pop? (6)
 - Put on too much weight (10)
 - Good news for the biblical scholar (7)
 - Kind of reed that's different (4,7)
 - Last man but one in the boat race (6,5)
 - The full result of a summer's work? (5,5)
 - Remote object of no value now (8)
 - Paul set to make a surreptitious approach (5,2)
 - Tradescantia who give everyone a hand (7)
 - A vexed girl lassoing a wild sheep (6)
 - Run of the mill? (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Meir, 48 Yaffo, 233562; Belsam, Salah Edin, 22215; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 610108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 262058.
Tel Aviv: Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol, 248003; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142; Netanya: Hanesel, 36 Sderot Weizmann, 23638.
Haifa: Hanesel, 33 Sderot Weizmann, 333312.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Meuhadot, Yehoshua Ben-Galia, Hod Hasharon.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shalom Zedek (pediatrics), Hadasah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadasah Scopus (obstetrics, orthopedics), Bikur Holim (ENT).
Tel Aviv: Roshak (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Larnedo

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 23233 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Bat Yam 551111 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Beersheva 74767 Netanya 23333
Carmiel 988555
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 5231111
Elit 723 Rehovot 481333
Holon 803133 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 512233 Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 803133 Tiberias 591111
Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" - Emergency First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227112, Tel. Aviv 201112, Haifa 672222, Beersheva 418111, Netanya 35316.
Rama Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 245564, and Haifa 89701.
Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 653528, 653502, 14 Bethlehem Rd.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 625225, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

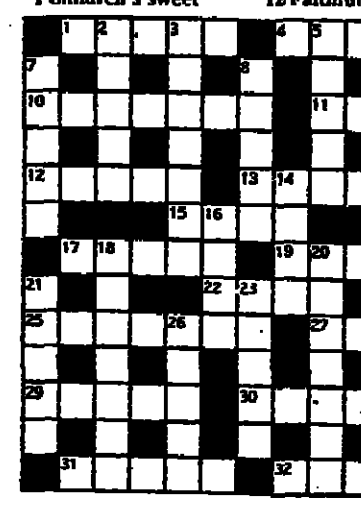
24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line), Aftal Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of your phone directory.

QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Children's sweet



4 Transactions

10 Banjo

11 Frigate

12 Faithful

13 Everlasting

15 Irish Republic

17 Swift

18 Disreputable

19 Deceased

25 Fell

27 Pippin

29 Policeman's jacket

30 Simple knot

31 Advantage

32 Aromatic gum

2 Void

3 German siren

5 Delete

6 Erudite

7 Amusing

8 Door-keeper

9 Little

14 Trial

16 Lay

18 Nuts

20 Progress

21 Condition

22 Sun-dried brick

24 Even

26 Money (sl.)

28 Previous

Yesterday's Solution

C S C I T D L
P A L E H O W A R E Y O U
R N I O K E C
B A R S A C S H E D E V I L
F I K O C
F E E B L E I M A T I O N
L N E M L A
U A A T Y
P R O P O R T I O N A T E L Y
C Y M G H E
N E W D E L H I D E B E T E
A I A A C O G E
A S S U A N G A M S I F T
I M C S F

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Forging, 5 Ahead, 8 Asp, 9 Memento, 10 Kestrel, 11 Naive, 12 Badger, 14 Scarce, 17 Novel, 19 Nosebag, 22 Interim, 23 Tact, 24 Ensur, 25 Leopard. DOWN: 1 Flank, 2 Reposed, 3 Incur, 4 Gamble, 5 Almanac, 6 Enam, 7 Diocese, 12 Bonfire, 13 Falaise, 15 Rebecca, 16 Animal, 18 Votes, 28 Set-to, 21 Gated.

MARKET PLACE

COLIN CHAPMAN

Towards a nation of capitalists

In 12 weeks' time one in three adults in Britain is likely to own shares, a phenomenon which not only goes well towards achieving Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's goal of a nation of shareholders but which also sows the seeds for another Thatcher experiment — a test to see whether people's capitalism can succeed where socialism has failed.

This transformation of the prospects for share ownership has been achieved by British Gas, the largest integrated gas company in the Western world, in which over four billion shares are being sold by the British government to raise between \$6.75 billion and \$9.5 billion.

Already British Gas has received over seven million inquiries for details of the share offer, which closes on December 3. According to the government's advisers on the sale, merchant bankers N.M. Rothschild and Co., over 5 million people are certain to buy shares. Some will be those who first tasted the pleasures of share ownership with the first large privatization — the sale of British Telecom last year — but many will be buying shares for the first time.

The shares will be sold in minimum lots of 100 payable in instalments. The issue is certain to be oversubscribed, but Rothschild's has already decided that there will not be a ballot to determine who should get them. Instead small shareholders will be favoured — 60 per cent of the offer — and the volume needed to satisfy the demand will be clawed back from domestic and overseas institutions who have stepped up to buy the stock.

Why the British Gas issue should be so successful when basically the privatized company will be a mature utility with its core business in the supply of fuel to British homes is something of a mystery until three aspects are examined: the extraordinary hype behind the sale, the need for institutions to take a solid position in a major equity stock and the driving force of Chairman Sir Denis Rooke.

For weeks television viewers in Britain have been bombarded with a series of advertisements with the cryptic slogan "If you see Sid, tell him." Why so unattractive a name as Sid was chosen is a mystery but it certainly is a catchphrase which has caught on. The result is that there is no one in Britain who does not know about the British Gas privatization.

Rooke, aged 62, an ascertained critic of the Thatcher government and one-time opponent of privatization, has created in British Gas one of the few success stories of British nationalized industries and has bettered all Treasury targets. Over the past four years he has achieved a 12 per cent cut in real unit costs, and profit in the current year is predicted to increase substantially.

Over the past 10 years market share has grown from 28 per cent to 44 per cent, its customer base has risen by 20 per cent and sales have risen by nearly 40 per cent. It now has 76 per cent of Britain's central-heating market.

Financial analysts, however, wonder whether there is sufficient potential in British Gas to interest the serious investor. "We have problems in seeing where British Gas is going to grow," says Elizabeth Butler, energy analyst of brokers Alexander, Leung and Crutchfield. "Currently about 90 per cent of its turnover comes from selling gas. When you have such a large income from one source it is difficult to see where you expand to."

"To achieve growth in earnings, and to hold out the promise of such achievement, British Gas must have a piece of growth capital as business plans," adds Capel Curie Myers' Patrick Dalton.

Rooke claims he will expand by connecting more homes to the national network, selling more appliances in the 800 showrooms across the country, increasing sales of gas to industry and stepping up exploration activity for both oil and gas.

But British Gas has already 150,000 miles of mains and a national pipeline network valued at \$37.5 billion — 90 per cent of assets — and it is hard to see any expansion creating much more than a high-risk area. Cheap gas purchased from the declining gas fields of the southern North Sea will soon have to be replaced by more expensive gas bought from overseas.

Exploration is a potential growth area. When British Gas was nationalized the government took away its discoveries and packaged them off as Enterprise Oil, much to the anger of Rooke, who is now determined to get back into this kind of activity. But it is a high-risk area, and financial markets will be watching for any dilution of the status of British Gas as a low-risk utility within the volatile energy sector of stock markets.

No company in history has ever had five million or more shareholders, so the privatization of British Gas is a unique experiment. The corporation is already considering renting football pitches across the country for annual meetings.

(London Economic Service)

Despite Corfu announcement No decision on car prices

By JONATHAN KARP

The direction of car prices come January 1, when import duties are due to be cut, remained uncertain yesterday despite Transport Minister Haim Corfu's assertion that prices would be going down as much as 10 per cent.

Corfu said yesterday that the Interministerial Committee on Vehicles had decided to simplify the duty and tax structure for new cars, cutting the six-bracket system, based on engine capacity, to three. He said the new categories would be for cars with 1600cc engines and smaller, 1601cc to 2200cc, and 2201cc and above.

Car buyers would save up to 10 per cent on a new car in the coming year, he said.

But sources at the Finance Ministry said this plan had not yet been approved by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim. Thus it is uncertain whether the final price to the car buyer will be lower after the 60 per cent reduction of import duties on cars from the European Community and the U.S.

Several problems have yet to be worked out, the sources said, but the final decisions are expected by Thursday, after at least one more meeting between representatives from the Transport, Finance and Industry and Trade Ministries.

"It is not so simple," a Finance Ministry official said. "The main problem is how many [tax] brackets to have and how high to tax each group."

There are currently six tax brackets

for new cars, increasing progressively from about 140 per cent of the price of a car with an engine of 1300cc or less to about 272 per cent for a car whose engine is larger than 3000cc.

The official said that reducing the number of brackets would be a "step in the right direction" because it would help correct the abnormally high demand for smaller cars, which was created after a cut in their purchase tax in February 1981. Last year nearly 59 per cent of all new cars purchased were from the 1100cc to 1300cc range.

If approved, the plan Corfu disclosed yesterday would probably lower the tax rate for cars with 1600cc engines from the current level of about 188 per cent and increase demand for them.

British firms looking more favourably at Israel

By KEN SCHACHTER

TEL AVIV. — British companies that previously "felt constrained" by the Arab boycott are now inching toward trade with Israel, the leader of a British trade mission said Tuesday.

Peter Style, executive director of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel (Botgi), said the worldwide oil glut had dealt a blow to the petroleum-based economies of Arab nations seeking to isolate Israel. That factor, combined with the dramatic reduction of Israel's four-digit inflation rate, has altered the attitudes of many companies, he said.

"Companies that traded in the Middle East that didn't used to touch Israel now are looking at it," Style said. "The French and the Germans also will be coming here."

Style cited a 15 per cent increase in British trade with Israel, compared with 10 per cent decrease with Arab-bloc countries for 1985. Further, he noted that Israel, Britain's 27th-largest export market in 1985, is projected to move up several notches this year. Roughly 10 per cent of Israel's \$8 billion in imports comes from Britain.

The week-long trade mission is one of four such yearly efforts to bolster British exports to Israel and is sponsored by Botgi, a quasi-governmental group backed by grants from the British government.

Style downplayed the possibility of using Israel as a trade "bridge" to the U.S., a concept much discussed at the recently concluded Israel-America Trade Week Conference. The bridge concept would have members of the European Community, like Britain, ship partly finished industrial goods to Israel, where they would be completed and thus qualify for duty-free entrance to the U.S.

Style, however, said such accords do not necessarily address the core problem of a British company seeking to enter the U.S. market.

"The tariff isn't the barrier," he said. "It's the breadth of the market in the U.S. It's so big. How do you attack it? This is the problem."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Inflation forecast is boosted

The recent surge in fresh produce prices has forced the Treasury to revise upward its inflation estimate for this month to about 2 per cent, from the 1.5 per cent previously forecast, officials said yesterday.

Treasury officials blamed the Agriculture Ministry for the development. They charged that the ministry could have avoided the large increase in tomato prices recently if it had learned from the errors which produced a shortage of tomatoes in 1985.

The shortages both this year and last year were caused by poor tomato crops in the northern Negev area.

Meanwhile, officials at the ministry dealing with economic issues were already talking about possible radical solutions to the surge in fresh produce prices. David Brodet, the Industry Ministry's deputy director-general, who is in charge of monitoring price developments, said that under certain conditions the government would have to re-impose price controls on certain vegetables.

CONSUMERS WILL SOON be able to get their money back on electric appliances for which spare parts are unavailable in Israel, if they were not informed at the time of purchase.

The new regulation, announced yesterday by the Industry and Trade Ministry, and scheduled to go into effect in two months, applies to electric appliances of NIS 300 and more, including digital clocks and watches, cameras, sewing machines, for domestic use, blenders, vacuum cleaners, dryers, juice makers, fan heaters, toasters and radio-tape recorders.

Under the regulation, importers and electric appliance dealers will be required to inform customers whether spare parts are available for the appliance purchased and if so, where.

MEGA SHOES expects exports to the U.S. to climb to \$2.5 million in 1987 from just \$800,000 this year, with the signing of an agreement with an American marketing company, Nati Matzki, Mega's managing director said this week.

In addition to the \$2m. marketing agreement with the unnamed U.S. company, Mega said it expected to conclude contracts with two other American companies — Herman Shoe Co. and Stride Rite — for another \$500,000 in orders during 1987.

"Israeli shoe manufacturers stand a good chance of penetrating the U.S. market right now, more than at any other time," said Matzki, "because of the Free Trade Area agreement and because of problems in reliability and durability in the shoes made in Brazil and the Far East."

He said Mega forecast exports to all over the world to reach \$4.5m. to \$5m. in 1988, from just over one million dollars in 1986.

Dollar dips below 2 marks

LONDON (Reuters). — The dollar closed sharply lower in Europe, undercut by weaker than expected U.S. economic data, and dealers said they expect further cautious downward pressure.

The dollar closed below the Deutschmark for the first time in about a month after dropping rapidly in the European afternoon on news that U.S. durable goods orders fell a much larger than expected 6 per cent in October after a revised per cent rise in September.

Dealers believe today's U.S. trade figures will do little to dispel the market's gloomy perception of the American economy's health and are likely to fuel bearish dollar sentiment. But although the fundamentals suggested a lower dollar the market would move cautiously, dealers said.

"The market is inclined to take the dollar lower," one dealer with a U.S. bank said, "but the lower the dollar goes the more the threat of [central bank] intervention looms."

The dollar closed at 1.99/30 marks and 162.6 yen after Monday's 2.018/5 and 164.10/20 finish. In New York, the dollar was trading near the day's lows in early afternoon, but dealers reported seeing some support at 1.985 marks.

Sterling, meanwhile, ended higher against the weaker dollar at 1.4225 after Monday's 1.4165 finish. It closed lower on a cross-rate basis, however, but little changed on its opening.



Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon helps pack Osem shops at the company's new plant in Sderot, where he participated in opening ceremonies yesterday. The computer-controlled plant will be producing products primarily for export. (Type)

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange STATISTICS MARKET

Indices:	124.05 +0.28%
General Share Index	124.05 +0.28%
Non-Bank	107.34 +0.25%
Bank	108.90 +0.48%
Insurance	104.78 +0.20%
Commerce, Services	204.69 +0.41%
Real Estate	207.84 +0.53%
Industrials	146.12 +0.13%
Textiles	218.29 -0.04%
Metals	159.77 -1.33%
Electronics	104.02 +0.01%
Chemicals	137.14 -0.53%
Industrial Invest.	146.11 +2.44%
Investment Cos.	172.54 +0.25%
General Bond Index	114.08 +0.11%
Index-linked Bonds	115.98 +0.18%
Fully-linked	117.89 +0.24%
Partially-linked	115.11 +0.07%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.88 -0.10%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	111.87 +0.11%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	113.22 +0.05%
Long-term 5+ yrs	107.74 +0.18%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
(last part of "arrangement")			
Mastrom	1581		
General non-arr.	25550	54	-1.7
First Int'l	3545	1736	-0.3
FBI	4495	6224	
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	80600	461	-0.5
Union 0.1	80007	71	+0.1
Discount	103090	81	+0.0
Mitsui	33250	582	+0.2
Hapoelim	54840	134	+0.7
General A	140020	89	
Leumi 0.1	34805	2086	+0.5
Fin. Trade	47000		
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort.	7480	340	
Dev. Mort.	2419	1650	+8.1
Mishkan	2580	907	-0.6
Tefahot	17740	188	
Mervit	8427	19	+1.0
Financial Institutions			
Agri. Co.	104111	18	
Ind. Dev. Co.	70173		
Cell Lending 0.1	21750	112	+2.4
Insurance			
Aranat 0.1	1398	1651	-0.7
Hesheh	348	62324	+0.8
Phoenix 0.1	789	8439	-1.4
Hemleimmar	7080	20	-1.7
Menorah 1	2180	133	+3.8
Sahar	5780	202	
Zion Hold. 1	8720	30	+0.9
Trade & Services			
Melir Exrs	1413	1630	+5.1
Supernol 2	7200	1388	+2.3
Delek	3485	3886	
Lightstar	14000	3	
Cold Storage	2001	227	+2.8
Dan Hotels	1788	150	+0.8
Verden Hotel	2300	610	+1.8
Hilton 1	26432	43	-6.4
Team 1	1825	1980	-3.4
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	856	11702	+2.4
Elion	617	23185	
Ades (ar. 0.1	3818	582	-1.4
Danir	4730	248	
Prop. & Bldg.	3180	3817	
Bayisid 0.1	4481	1275	
ILIC	5895	180	
Rasco r	8470	365	
Mahadrin	8470	365	
Hadarim	1421	2630	
Industrials			
Dubek b	3740	768	-1.4
Pri-Ze 1			
Sunfront	12200	220	+3.4
Elira	18000	271	+2.6
Adar	564	6224	-1.4
Argamim r	16801	368	+3.7
Delta G 1	3325	2833	-2.3
Maqsheta 1	5170	1008	
Sagle 1	14400	40	+1.7
Poiget	3795	813	+0.3
Schoellerma	15550	158	+0.3
Regoim	3300	807	+3.1
Under 0.1 r	7650	410	-8.5
Is. Can Co. 1	2540	3038	
Zion Cables	2420	572	+6.2
Packer Steel	12580	448	
Elbit	365000	17	

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HERZOG

(Continued from Page One)
 strengthen those who have turned against anti-Semitism?
 Ora Namir (Alignment) took issue with the president's planned trip during Ben-Meir's report on a visit to Germany by the Israel-Germany Friendship Association. "A president of Israel should not go to Germany," she said categorically. "Wladimir Struminski adds from Bonn: The fact that Herzog's planned visit has been announced prematurely

ly was "unusual" in diplomatic practice, but the visit has stirred no emotions in West Germany. Sources in Bonn told The Jerusalem Post last night. After the visit to Israel by the German president last year, the Germans viewed a visit by Herzog as welcome.
 Israeli observers here pointed out that the announcement of Herzog's visit was first made by the German ambassador to Israel, Wilhelm Haas, during a recent German-Israeli conference near Bonn.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS				
SHEKEL INTEREST RATES				
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month				
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)				
	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	25.11	7-16.76%	8-17.00%	8-18.50%
HAPOLIM	20.11	10-16.50%	11-17.50%	12-18.00%
DISCOUNT	18.11	10-16.50%	10-16.50%	14-20%
DISCOUNT	8.5	8-16%	8-16%	8-17%
MIZRAHI	11.11	10-16%	11-17.20%	13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
 (Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
 Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (November 25)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.250	5.375
STG (10,000 pounds)	9.780	9.750	9.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.000	3.000	3.000
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.125	3.000	3.000

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (November 25)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep.
	Buy	Sell	Buy
Currency basket	1.4870	1.5080	1.4852
U.S. Dollar	1.4847	1.5033	1.48
Deutsche Mark	0.7386	0.7480	0.72
Pound Sterling	2.1009	2.1272	2.05
French Franc	0.2267	0.2286	0.22
Japanese Yen	0.0070	0.0183	0.08
Dutch Florin	0.0641	0.0622	0.04
Swiss Franc	0.0849	0.0824	0.08
Swedish Krona	0.2137	0.2184	0.21
Norwegian Krona	0.1963	0.1978	0.19
Danish Krona	0.1858	0.1883	0.19
Finnish Mark	0.3003	0.3040	0.29
Canadian Dollar	0.7079	0.7054	0.08
Australian Dollar	0.0613	0.0734	0.01
S. African Rand	0.0586	0.0667	0.43
Belgian Franc	0.0351	0.0375	0.35
Austrian Shilling	1.0496	1.0628	1.03
Italian Lira	1.0689	1.0800	1.04
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.07
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.74
ECU	1.6381	1.5574	1.5487

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (November 25)

PRECIOUS METALS				
GOLD: LONDON A.M. FX 380.75 P.M. FX 383.75				
PARIS NOON FX 380.80 ZURICH				

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When the shoes are too big

DURING the several years of Moshe Nissim's stewardship as justice minister invidious comparisons would on occasion be drawn between him and some of his more illustrious predecessors in that high post. But then he was made to swap places with his Liberal colleague Yitzhak Moda'i whose indiscreet tongue forced his banishment from the Treasury last April.

Very soon there were yearnings for Mr. Nissim's tenure at the Justice Ministry. Thankfully, another faux pas soon enough relieved Justice from Mr. Moda'i's vagaries. His successor was another Liberal. Avraham Sharir, the tourism minister, who has been keeping both portfolios for the past four months.

And now, in comparison, Mr. Nissim's tenure must be seen as the golden age.

The kind of justice minister the country has in Mr. Sharir was made unmistakably clear when he finally offered a comment on the events in Jerusalem's Old City a few days ago. With the obscene shrieks of Jewish pogromists ringing in all ears, only tourism, not justice, occupied his mind. The deplorable events, he observed, were a threat to Jerusalem's tourist trade, and the police should do something about it.

He proposed that the Jerusalem police should start wearing new uniforms that make them less conspicuous to the eyes of visitors.

This was only the latest of Mr. Sharir's blessed initiatives for the past four months. Not the least part of his work since early September has been dedicated to an effort to ignore a Supreme Court ruling that there was no bar to the extradition to France of one William Nakash, who fled to Israel after killing an Arab in the town in Besancon in 1983.

Mr. Nakash now claims that he acted at the time in self-defence against Arab anti-Semitic vandalism, and his many vocal backers in this country have made something of a national hero out of him. The French court that tried him in *absentia* found no mitigating circumstances, however, and sentenced Mr. Nakash to life imprisonment.

Mr. Sharir will not state openly that the French court was wrong, let alone prejudiced. Instead he has swallowed whole the claim that in a French jail Nakash would be killed by Arabs.

The thought that Mr. Nakash will be returning to France not to be jailed but to be retried, thus giving him a full opportunity to make his plea in open court, and that there is no evidence of any greater number of killings in French than in Israeli jails does not seem to have crossed Mr. Sharir's mind.

Plainly fearing to use his ministerial discretion to refuse extradition, Mr. Sharir has proposed an amendment to the Penal Law, tailored specifically to Mr. Nakash's criminal measurements. The amendment, already known as the "Nakash bill," would allow the jailing of persons here convicted of crimes abroad, even if they were not Israeli citizens at the time the crimes were committed, and had not served any part of their sentence abroad.

The bill, vigorously criticized by Attorney-General Yosef Harish, was cleared on Monday by the Ministerial Legislation Committee for its first reading in the Knesset. If passed, it will make a mockery of Israel's international obligations and advertise the country around the world as a haven for criminals. But since it was endorsed in the committee by only three of five voting members, it will probably be challenged in the full cabinet. There is still hope, then, for reprieve.

That Mr. Sharir's march of caprice is not unstoppable has been proved when the justice minister, reeling under a public blow administered to him by the President of the Supreme Court, backed off from his earlier decision to suspend the activities of the Judges Appointments Committee until his own plan for a reform of the method of selecting judges was adopted. The "reform" includes a one-man screening panel for candidates for judgeship, the one man being - who else? - the justice minister.

What it is that makes Mr. Sharir run is still something of a mystery.

But that he has become a danger to Israel's system of justice is all too obvious.

The hypocrisy syndrome

UNNAMED but plainly senior officials of the Foreign Ministry are reported to have vigorously protested to the Israel Tennis Association over the participation of its members Amos Mansdorf and Shlomo Glickstein in the South African Open in Johannesburg, from which young Mansdorf emerged on Sunday as the victor.

But his well-advertised triumph did not do much to still the ministry's righteous wrath; indeed it may have raised it by a few feverish degrees. The association was advised that Israeli involvement in South African sports events was harmful to this country's political efforts, and that the attention of Israeli sportsmen should in future be drawn to the fact. Trips to South Africa such as those undertaken by Mansdorf and Glickstein - even if undertaken privately - ought to be "coordinated" with the Foreign Ministry.

Later the same officials voiced their surprise to reporters that the Israeli tennis players should have shown up in Johannesburg at a time when many nations were boycotting South African sports, and when Israel itself was seeking to "lower the profile" of its relationship with South Africa.

But whence the Foreign Ministry's surprise? The true surprise is to learn that it is now national policy to keep contacts with South Africa down to a minimum.

Some Israelis would no doubt welcome that. Others would oppose such a policy. But with ministers and officials and MKs beating a steady path to South Africa, it requires more than a bit of bureaucratic cant to home in on a few young tennis players playing their careers.

If the government, of which the Foreign Ministry and its officials are presumably a part, wants to shift Israel's policy on South Africa, let it say so. If not, then the Foreign Ministry has ample other targets in that increasingly queer contrivance called Israel's foreign policy, on which to direct its self-righteousness.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS ANDREW NEAL, editor of *The Sunday Times* in London which gave notoriety to Mordechai Vanunu, has apparently begun to talk.

Thus, an eight-line headline yesterday on the front page of *Ha'aretz*, the Hebrew daily: *The Sunday Times* decided to publish Vanunu's revelations only after it learned that Peres convened the Israel Editors' Committee.

And, one pulse beat later: "This fact was seen by the paper's editors as proof that (the disclosures) were genuine."

Now what if Shimon Peres were a headline writer for *Ha'aretz*? He might, of course, have discarded the

breathless report from the newspaper's London correspondent, Shaul Zadaka, for embarrassing him. Or because he had already read it a week before in his *Jerusalem Post*.

But he might also have elected to write an accurate headline: *The Sunday Times* decided to publish Vanunu's revelations only after it learned from *Ha'aretz* that Peres convened the Israel Editors' Committee.

For it was the same *Ha'aretz* London correspondent, instructed by its editors to get the news, who revealed to *The Sunday Times* that very day that a confidential editors' meeting had been held.

But Shimon Peres doesn't write headlines. He can only make them.

'Rogues' in security reveal loss of control

Benny Morris

LAST YEAR, when the Pollard affair broke in Washington and Jerusalem, Israel's embarrassed leaders were hard-pressed to explain to their American allies what had happened. After some hectic deliberations, then prime minister Shamir, then foreign minister Rabin opted for the "rogue agency" solution, which offered also the added attraction of indirectly besmirching Ariel Sharon.

The solution was smooth and simple: Jonathan Pollard, the U.S. naval intelligence analyst who had been caught spying for Israel, was controlled and run by the Unit for Scientific Liaison (*halishka lekishret mada*), a small organization set up by Sharon when he was defence minister in the early 1980s as his private makeweight "against" the Mossad. Peres, Shamir and Rabin "explained" to Washington that the bureau's spying against the U.S. was unauthorized, and, indeed, its very existence and operations were barely known to them.

The bureau, Israel told Washington, was a "rogue agency" run wild: Israel was not really to blame. The bureau's dismantlement (and the complete abandonment of Pollard) was the major price paid by Israel in soothing ruffled American sensibilities.

[This explanation, incidentally, made little sense. The bureau did not consist of only two men and a secretary. It had officers stationed in several American cities and offices in Israel; it received budgets, issued directives and produced reports and memoranda which, inevitably, reached the desks of prime ministers and defence ministers. Perhaps Sharon managed for a year or two to keep the operation under wraps. But after his departure from defence, from 1983, there is no way those in power could have failed to notice the existence and operations of the bureau.]

However, the Americans "bought" the explanation and the Pollard affair was buried, to almost universal relief. But, as is often the case in such affairs, the explanation inadvertently highlighted a major truth about Israeli government in recent years: That, to a greater or lesser degree, all Israel's non-military intelligence

bodies have become "rogue agencies" in the structural sense; that the government - in this context the Prime Minister's Office and the Knesset - have lost control over their functioning and operations.

The spate of major security mishaps of the past two years - Pollard, the Shin Bet affair, Vamunu, and, in a sense, the Iran arms affair - all demonstrate in various ways the roguery of the agencies and the loss of government control.

THE legislature's loss of control is easiest to pinpoint. The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and its sub-committee for the services were kept in the dark for months about the Shin Bet affair. No one briefed either body (truthfully) in April 1984, when the two captured Arab terrorists were killed, or subsequently about the problems encountered by the Zorea commission of investigation and the Blattman inquiry during 1984-85, and no one briefed them about Reuven Hazak's complaint in October 1985 to Peres, Peres's arbitrary and unwise dismissal of that complaint, Hazak's complaint to then attorney-general Zamir and the subsequent denouement. A similar darkness enveloped the committee and sub-committee for many weeks over the Vamunu affair.

Discussion, input, intervention and supervision - which is what, by law, the committee and its sub-committee exist for. But this is the safety net. Primary and direct responsibility for Israel's civilian intelligence services rests with the prime minister. He personally, or an official delegated by him, must control the operations and functioning of the services.

Effective control was lost during the premiership of Shimon Peres, and perhaps earlier. Peres himself admitted as much when he told the Knesset that he "trusted" former Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom and therefore dismissed Hazak's complaints - which were accurate - out of hand. In effect, Peres resigned control and supervision of the ser-

vice to its director. He ignored and brushed aside the pleas of the deputy director, Hazak, that he, the prime minister, exercise control and clean out the stables.

It was only enormous political and public pressure, spearheaded by Zamir, several Alignment ministers, the press and eminent jurists, that forced Peres to at last assert control over the Shin Bet and carry out the required purge.

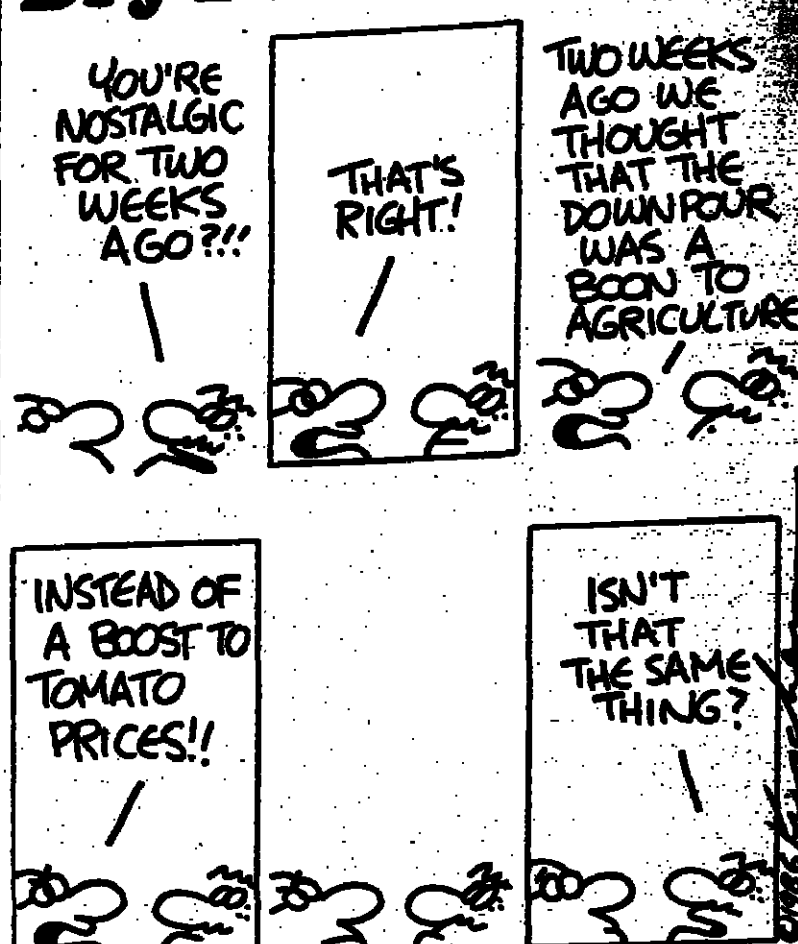
Throughout, Peres and Shamir, in unison and adroitly, deflected pressures for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair - precisely because they understood that such a commission would flay them for negligence in having failed to exercise control over the service they were responsible for. They feared condemnation for sins of omission rather than commission.

THE Vamunu affair holds a similar lesson. The unit of internal security responsible for sensitive institutions malfunctioned. A technician with clear communist affiliations and strange behaviour was for years allowed to work unhampered in the Dimona nuclear reactor, to take photographs inside the reactor and to leave the country with the rolls of film. Some have described Vamunu's revelations to *The Sunday Times* as the most serious breach of Israeli security in the country's history.

Needless to say, the prime minister cannot directly supervise all aspects of security. But he is responsible for the functioning or malfunctioning of the unit concerned. And something obviously has gone very badly wrong in this context over a period of years.

LASTLY, the Iranian arms deals - which are turning into the major affair in American politics of the 1980s - have highlighted a further area of lack of controls and supervision in the defence sphere. It is possible that the Israeli involvement grew out of an intelligence agency initiative. Subsequently, "policy-making" if that is the right word, was restricted politically to the country's three incumbent and former prime ministers without discussion in, or input by, the full or inner cabinets, and without even a sembl-

Dry Bones



ance of legislative involvement. The Knesset Foreign Relations and Defence Committee and its sub-committees knew nothing of the shipments - which have been going on since mid-1985 - and, indeed, were recently told by the prime minister that they would not be briefed in the matter. (Committee chairman Abba Eban, it is understood, will seek a ruling by the Knesset speaker on whether there are areas of governance about which the government is free from reporting to the legislature, if no report is forthcoming to the committee members by the end of the week.)

A FEW months ago, as a result of the Shin Bet affair, the government appointed the Yari-Rottenstreich-Shalev committee to review relations among the executive, the legislature and the security services. The report and recommendations were never published but it is understood that the committee defined the requisite relationships, and recommended certain obligations of control, supervision and reporting. It is not clear whether it recommended

as various committees and commissions have done in the past - the appointment of a national security adviser who would act as the prime minister's controller of the secret services.

It is too early to say whether, as a result of the shocks administered by Pollard and the Shin Bet, a new and effective system of control, supervision and reporting has been instituted between the services, and the executive and the legislature. As in all realms of government, the value of written rules and recommendations will be worth no more than the readiness of executives - in this case prime ministers and senior ministers - to implement them. Perhaps the latest Iranian affair will provide the decisive catalyst for change.

The last few years have spawned sufficient major affairs to demonstrate the existence of a basic fault between the services, and the executive and legislature that by law must control and supervise them. There is clearly a major need for reform to end the services' roguery.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's diplomatic correspondent.

READERS' LETTERS

TRANSPLANTS AND THE RABBINATE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - According to your editorial on "Hadassah and the rabbis" (November 5), it is an outrage for the Orthodox rabbinical establishment to dictate standards of medical conduct; this is itself an outrage.

The editorial is tendentious and self-contradictory. You recognize that the accord between the Chief Rabbinate Council and Hadassah is "a private agreement between the hospital and the rabbinate" and that, therefore "no exception can be taken to it. Who then is being dictatorial? And why should the Chief Rabbinate Council be labelled autocratic if it seeks similar private

agreements with other hospitals or Kupat Holim?

Further, the editorial acknowledges that "organ transplants raise great moral issues." Why should Hadassah or any hospital which may choose to emulate Hadassah be criticized if it defers to religious authority to decide the moral issue? Certainly Halacha, which is infused with compassionate reverence for the sanctity of life, is not inferior to secular philosophy or political expediency as a standard for deciding moral questions.

SINCLAIR KOSSOFF
Chicago, Illinois.

BLEMISH ON THE CITY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I have just returned from one of my frequent visits to Jerusalem.

What impressed me most, on this trip, was the rudeness and rapacity of Jerusalem taxi-drivers.

Honest taxi drivers in Jerusalem appear to be as numerous as righteous men in Sodom. Also, a plague of biblical severity appears to have afflicted the taxi-meters and the cry "hashaon lo oved" is heard in the land.

The requirement for the driver's name and cab number to be displayed inside the vehicle is often honoured in the breach.

Jerusalem taxi drivers are a blemish on the otherwise fair face of the city. It is time the appropriate authority took swift, vigorous and effective action to bring them into conformity with the law.

London. OSCAR DAVIES

ALIYA, YES - OLIM, NO

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I entirely agree with what David Chinitz writes in his article of November 16, "Israel lacks boldness when it comes to aliya."

In this respect, I am a strong believer in group aliya as a process. If 17 members of an extended family in Brooklyn or 11 families from the same neighbourhood in Brooklyn can make aliya together, they come with their own built-in support system, an important element in becoming absorbed. However, Israel does not and apparently is not ready to promote this concept.

Mr. Chinitz asks how we can "attract people to come here and stay here." Well, we could start by reducing the bureaucracy. Weeks and months of being pushed around is enough to drive anybody crazy and undoubtedly affects the rate of attrition.

As to change in Israeli society that the new olim could help effect, who says that Israeli society wants to change? I see no evidence. The fact remains that Israel wants aliya; it just doesn't want olim.

JORDAN RABINOVITZ
Tel Aviv.

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MISSIONARY IN EILAT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - On October 30, I watched a TV documentary on hippies at Eilat, shown by the Dutch fundamentalist Protestant Broadcasting Company which I want to stress, is most sympathetic to Israel.

The central figure was a tall non-Jewish Dutchman, in his late thirties, John, who has been living there for several years. Originally an agnostic, he became a true believing Christian. He now has made it his mission to bring other young people idling away their time in Eilat to "see the light" and convert them to Christianity. He therefore addresses them on the beach and speaks about the Bible.

Also, as was shown in this documentary, John makes the round of these hippies and other vacationers on Fridays and invites them to a

"Sabbath-meal" in his cottage, which most of them readily accept, if only to have a real meal. The meal, as could be seen in the documentary, is indeed most pleasant. After the meal, John starts talking to his guests about the Bible and the Messiah.

Among those he addresses, there are also Jews, including Israelis. John, who has been in Israel since 1970, speaks fluent Hebrew, and also, in addition to Dutch, fluent English and some German.

Having been in Eilat for many years, John's presence and activities cannot have remained unnoticed. While it may be excellent if he turns non-Jewish hippies into believing Christians, I wonder why he is allowed to convert Jews as well.

HENRIETTE BOAS
Badhoevedorp, Holland.

SECURITY CHECK

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I happen to be one of those "chosen few" who get special attention at Ben-Gurion Airport. Although I have an American passport, my birth place is Jerusalem and my parents live in Ramallah.

During one of those "thorough security searches," my sister "lost" small items of jewelry she was taking to her children as gifts from their grandparents.

I now understand how it can happen. Downstairs, all items in my suitcase are taken out, my empty suitcase checked electronically, etc. My hand baggage (shoulder bag) is also checked. Bright red stickers are affixed to checked baggage.

Upstairs, in a special area, my hand baggage is checked once more

(despite red stickers), contents of my purse emptied. After purse and baggage pass security, I must leave my purse and handbag on a side bench, unattended, while I enter a closed booth for a "body check." I make the reasonable request to bring my purse with me into the closed booth, but am refused. If I were a man, would I be forced to leave my wallet unattended, during a "body check" in a closed booth?

Ah, but security personnel keep an eye on my purse, you say. Or else, if he/she is busy with someone else's purse, my own purse and belongings have to shift for themselves.

So how did those gold items in my sister's purse get "lost" (or stolen)?

Onalaska, Texas. MAY M. MUNN

JERUSALEM

(Continued from Page One)
secret Israeli-Iranian connection". He said that selling arms to Iran was not Israel's policy, "but occasionally one makes exceptions."

Regarding the latest U.S. allegations about Israel's role in the affair, Shamir said that he didn't believe "that there is anything about which to accuse Israel. Israel acts to protect itself. Storms occur and pass."

The prime minister's statement last night was the first breach in Israel's official silence.

Observers suggested that the wall of silence will further crumble as more and more charges and information about Israel's involvement emerges from Washington.

Some observers suggested that the affair may spark in Israel a minor replication of the crisis now shaking Washington, with demands for punishment and dismissals of Israeli ministers and officials connected with the arms sales policy.

This would depend on the extent of incriminating information that emerges regarding initiation of arms

sales by middle- and high-level officials before obtaining political echelon approval. It would also depend on whether one or more ministers took decisions and acted in this respect without consulting, or even while deceiving, their peers.

Ministers are expected to demand a full review of the arms sales and of the decision-making processes behind them. They will reportedly come out against the decision to ignore the cabinet completely, even the inner cabinet, and the Foreign Ministry, in the policy-making process.

At least one minister is likely to charge that the arms sales were initiated by the Israeli arms industries and arms merchants together with a branch of an intelligence agency. He will charge that only afterwards was the approval of the political echelon sought and obtained. The sales then became "policy."

It was at this point that the political echelon "explained" the sales as motivated by a desire to help Iranian Jewry or to build bridges to possible moderates in Iran.

WANTON CRUELTY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I refer to Michael Yudelman's report of November 9 about the dastardly act towards the poor innocent chickens which fell victim to the misguided wrath of the slaughterhouse cowardly thugs.

I am a retired commander of the Indian Navy who served in the defence forces for over 27 years, including an unbroken period of 14 months in Vietnam. During my naval career, I witnessed quite inevitably several acts of cruelty to human beings and animals. However, I honestly cannot recall an act of such wanton cruelty towards docile, harmless creatures.

JACK JAPHETH
Tel Aviv.

EUPHEMISM FOR 'YOREDET'

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Why should your newspaper find the story of a "transplanted Israeli" (a euphemism for the translation of yoredet) fit for a *World at Large* feature November 6? Why must readers, many of whom immigrated from England, have to follow the fortunes of one who "goes for all the glittering prizes" (in this case, being a Conservative candidate for Parliament)? Are we to feel grateful for her gratuitous desire not to spit in the well I drank from, by which she means Israel? It is time for your newspaper, and indeed others too, to stop lauding these emigrants and to remember why we are here and what has happened to our people and in this country in recent history.

RAPHAEL GEFEN
Jerusalem.

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